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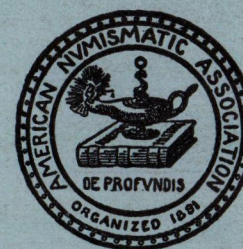
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No. 11

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

NOVEMBER 1934



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JOHN ZUG

Bowie,

Maryland.

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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VOL. XLVII

NOVEMBER, 1934

No. 11

The Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY.

By GEORGE S. GODARD, State Librarian, Hartford, Conn.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 18 to 23, 1934.)

It is a pleasure to bring to you the greetings, congratulations and best wishes of the State of Connecticut through its State Library, Hartford, where you will recall it was my pleasure to welcome this Association for its 1927 annual convention.

In 1927 you actually met within the borders of the State of Connecticut. Now in 1934 you are again meeting in what was formerly Connecticut territory acquired through the provisions of Connecticut's Charter of 1662, which bounded Connecticut on the West by the South Sea. The city of Cleveland in which you are now meeting was named after Moses Cleveland, a native of Canterbury, Connecticut, and the territory above mentioned was known as the Western Reserve, about three million acres. By direction of the Connecticut General Assembly it was sold in 1795 for about \$1,200,000 and the proceeds were used to establish a "permanent school fund," which is still extant. The income to be used for the cause of education.

On June 30, 1933, this fund amounted to \$2,129,086.42. It may interest you to know that during the 136 years of the existence of this fund it has earned \$13,843,242.56, which has been used towards the support of the common schools in Connecticut.

In the distribution of the income from this fund, the amount which goes to each town is determined by the actual number of children of school age within its limits.

The Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection.

This collection consists of:

1. Coins—Federal, State, Colonial and foreign
2. Bills—Federal, State, Colonial, Confederate and South American.
3. Tokens—Patriotic, political, commemorative and commercial.
4. Medals—Patriotic, religious, historical and biographical.
5. Library—Books, pamphlets and manuscripts relating to numismatics.

This collection was made, not purchased, and is the combined result of time, study, money and untiring love and devotion. It was Mr. Mitchelson's hobby.

The special vault in Memorial Hall occupied by the collection is one of two planned for this and similar collections. It is fireproof, and, through a special appropriation of \$2,000 made by the 1911 General Assembly, equipped with the latest electrical protection, known as the Holmes System, and installed by the American District Telegraph Company. The special interior equipment, which is an innovation in method of storage and exhibition, was planned by Mr. Mitchelson and State Librarian Godard and was built and installed by the Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

There are 196 safety deposit boxes, accommodating 5 trays each of a standard size. Each tray will hold from 2 to 36 coin boxes according to the size of box used. The vault has 10 cupboards for the accommodation of the special library.

A steel easel of special design, which will accommodate 36 trays of coins at a time, and stands just behind the inner plate-glass door of the vault, furnishes both a convenient method of exhibiting the collection in sections, and at the same time, being electrically protected, it will guard against such burglarious raids as have recently been made on similar treasures of various museums and galleries.

It was Mr. Mitchelson's intention to have this collection serve as a permanent historical collection which shall easily and authoritatively show the evolution and development of our money. A separate coin box substantially made from cardboard and properly labeled with white lead has been provided for each known variety of each date and issue of the several mints, whether Mr. Mitchelson had succeeded in securing a specimen of that variety or not. As a result there appear in the collection several empty boxes properly labeled, which will bear the legend, "Not yet in collection." By this method Mr. Mitchelson thought to show at a glance what, when and where the several coins of our country had been minted and whether or not they were in the collection. Six sizes of boxes have been used in installing the collection. While we have been led to think of this collection of coins, bills, tokens and medals as being confined to America, it is interesting to note that there have been already classified coins from over one hundred and twenty foreign governments and municipalities.

Resolution Accepting the Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection.

General Assembly, January Session,
A. D. 1913.

Whereas, the late Joseph C. Mitchelson, of Tariffville, has given to the State of Connecticut his large collection of Colonial, State, Federal and foreign coins; Colonial, State, Federal and foreign currency; patriotic, political, commemorative and commercial tokens; patriotic, historical, religious and biographical medals; together with his books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to these subjects; and

Whereas, said collection should be properly installed in the Connecticut State Library and there form a permanent historical exhibit for the benefit of the people of his native States; therefore

Resolved by this Assembly, That this collection, which represents so large an expenditure of time, study, travel, money, untiring love and devotion, is hereby accepted as a permanent historical collection to be known as the Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection, to be maintained as required by Mr. Mitchelson; and further

Resolved, That a copy of this expression of appreciation of Mr. Mitchelson's thoughtfulness and generous gift to his native State be suitably engrossed and transmitted by the Secretary of the State to Mrs. Mitchelson, who so ably assisted in making the collection, and shares in her husband's patriotic wishes.

An Act Concerning the Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The State Librarian is hereby directed to continue the Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection of coins, tokens, and medals by adding each year a proof specimen, or if not so coined, an uncirculated specimen of each variety of coin minted in the several mints of the United States. The comptroller, upon vouchers of the State Librarian, is hereby directed to draw his order on the Treasurer for such amount as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars annually.

Approved, June 2, 1913.

While the Connecticut State Library is the Supreme Court Law Library of the State, the Legislative Reference Department, the Archives Department, the Department of Public Records, Vital Statistics, Probate Files, Local History and Genealogy Department, Department of War Records, Court Files, Church Records, Exchange Department for State, nation and international, yet the tourist thinks of it as a beautiful and model State Library and Supreme Court Building and the numismatist thinks of the Connecticut State Library as the home of the Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection of coins, medals and currency.

The coins, currency and medals part of this collection is located in the vaults and cases in our beautiful Memorial Hall, in which you will remember are located the collection of portraits of our Governors, the Stuart's portrait of Washington and the historic Charter of 1662 of Charter Oak

fame, which is substantially cared for in a special exhibition vault designed for this purpose, similar to the exhibition vaults at the south end of this hall in which is located the Mitchelson collection and the table on which Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

In this Memorial Hall, as you will remember, are located our exhibition cases containing about 800 square feet of exhibition space.

Varied and interesting exhibits are always on display in these cases. At the present time the following may be seen:

United States pattern pieces, American, Colonial and State coinage, Connecticut cents, special collection of Connecticut pennies, including the Granby or Higley coppers; Massachusetts coins, including the pine tree, oak tree and willow tree shilling, threepence, twopence and sixpence; United States commemorative half dollars, Hard Times tokens, merchants tokens, Washington cents and medals, Bryan money, George Washington bicentennial medals, historic medals, civil and military; patriotic society insignia, ecclesiastical medals, commemorative medals, Presidential medals, U. S. Assay Commission, encased postage stamps, U. S. campaign money, Masonic medals and insignia, patriotic medals, collection of coins from California, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Louisiana, New Jersey, Kentucky, Carolina, Philippine Islands, Panama; medals from the Century of Progress and the Massachusetts Tercentenary.

Among the military insignia on exhibition is the United States, British, German (75), Canada, Cuba, etc.

Among the United States should be mentioned Distinguished Service Medals of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and other departments of our Government; Distinguished Service Cross both for the Army and Navy; the Congressional Medal of Honor for both the Army and Navy; medals of the Allies, and the Purple Heart—two of each in order that both sides may be shown.

Among the exhibits of foreign countries on exhibition at the present time are the following: Chinese money, German necessity money, Judaea money, Prussia, Portugal, Peru, Poland, Prince Edward Island, Papal States, Monte Carlo, Morocco, Naples, Netherlands, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Nicaragua, Norway, Nuremberg, Tarragona, Tobago, Turkoman, Tortola, Tuscany, Turkey, Tyrol, Virgin Islands, Venezuela, West Indies, Windward Islands, Wurtemberg, Ragusa, Rome, Russia, St. Bartholomew, St. Lucia, Salzburg, San Domingo, Saxe Altenburg, Saxony, Scotland, Siam, Sicily, Sierra Leone, South African Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Germany.

These several exhibits are of special interest to the large number of daily visitors, which includes not only a large number of tourists from a distance but a large number of public schools. The following extract from a letter written August 13, 1934, is an expression of this appreciation:

"Last Saturday we visited the State Library and noticed that you have a wonderful collection in the cases. The young lady who told us about different things of interest in this room told us that if Mr. Godard was in we might see even more and rarer coins which were presented to the State by a Mr. Mitchelson."

Not the least interesting section of these several exhibits of the Mitchelson Collection in Memorial Hall are military insignia and medals, some gold, some silver and some bronze issued by the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and other departments of our Government and governments abroad, and by the various States, patriotic societies, towns and other communities, corporations and individuals.

Of all the trays of this group of memorials none are more interesting than those containing the service medals authorized by various Connecticut towns and conferred upon their sons who served in this great world conflict. Several of these insignia have special designs based upon natural advantages, local industries, local history, their official seal, or some allegorical figure. Some bear the name of the veteran on whom it was conferred.

East Hartford has taken advantage of its meeting house, large trees, and the Connecticut River bridge in its design for its war medal. Meriden has a scene representing the crowning of the victorious defenders as they are welcomed home. Middlefield, Derby, New Britain, and Torrington emphasize the spirit of victory. New Haven emphasizes her harbor and marine life. Derby emphasizes her bridge, water power, and industries. Shelton

commemorates the service of Captain Isaac Hull, who commanded the flag-ship "Constitution" in the War of 1812. Waterbury emphasizes her rolling mills. Willington emphasizes her manufacture of thread. Windham perpetuates the historic Windham frog. In all of these insignia, the American eagle, the spirit of liberty or the spirit of victory, are emphasized.

These several badges conferred by Connecticut towns, whether round, the shape of a cross, or the shape of a star, as they are suspended by the colors of the Allies, attached to a fitting cross bar, present a most attractive appearance in the special trays in which they have been arranged. They constitute a substantial contribution towards perpetuating the work our boys did, and the contributions they made.

The badge of the town of Willington deserves special mention. The badge, which is of solid gold, and bears the insignia of the new town seal, designed and adopted for this special occasion, is surmounted by an American eagle with outstretched wings. Its size and design are such that it may be worn at all times and in all places. This unique badge was designed and presented to the Willington boys through the favor and generosity of the late Senator William Henry Hall, President pro tem of the Connecticut Senate, who also had a son in the service.

I am pleased to confirm the report that the Hartford Numismatic Society will be formally organized in the near future. Preliminary meetings have already been held. I am also pleased to report that *The Numismatist* is much appreciated, and I take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the editor and those associated with him in this compilation and publication.

In connection with Connecticut's Tercentenary anniversary, which will be celebrated in 1935, the United States has authorized the issuing of a Connecticut commemorative half dollar, the preliminary design of which has been made. The Connecticut Tercentenary Commission will also issue a Connecticut Tercentenary medal, the design for which has also been submitted. Special Tercentenary committees have been appointed and have in hand the arrangements for worth-while exhibits of books, maps, coins and medals, manuscripts, furniture, portraits and other interesting historical groups.

In closing, let me express the hope that in due time the American Numismatic Association may hold another of its annual conventions in Hartford.

THE NEW ZEALAND COINAGE.

The annual report of the Council of the New Zealand Numismatic Society contained the following regarding the new coins recently issued for the islands:

It is presumed that in due course the Government will carry out the recommendation of the coinage committee and call for competitive designs for the remaining two coin denominations, the penny and the halfpenny. No problems confront the authorities at present so far as the bronze imperial coins are concerned, but for reasons of uniformity it is hoped that the issue of New Zealand bronze coins will not be too long delayed. In view of the fact that coins pass through the hands of every person in the community it is essential that coin designs should be prepared by the very best artists or coinage designers available, whether within the empire or elsewhere, and no expense should be spared, within reason, to ensure that this result is achieved.

That the placing of New Zealand on the numismatic map of the world has attracted some attention to this country is evidenced by many enquiries for specimens of the new issue received from all parts of the world. When the export ban on New Zealand coins is lifted (as it should be as soon as the change over has taken place) the flow abroad of our coins bearing characteristic designs will result in establishing durable and lucrative advertising media in remote parts of the world where New Zealand has hitherto been little known.

Although many notable medals of outstanding beauty and workmanship struck overseas were exhibited during the year, no medals struck in New Zealand were exhibited at any of the meetings.

National Gold Bank Notes

By W. A. PHILPOTT, JR., Dallas, Texas.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 18 to 23, 1934.)

The people of the great Western "open spaces" have always preferred hard money. Paper, to them, was only some one's promise to pay. They not only preferred metallic money—they demanded it. Its value was easily appraised and did not fluctuate with the fortunes of its members; its precious metal content was pleasing to the eye and touch; and it jingled in the pocket. Paper currency varied in value, was easily torn, destroyed, was inconvenient to handle, and was in many ways an unsatisfactory medium of exchange in the great and growing West. Even in my native State of Texas a dollar bill in general circulation was a novelty no longer ago than 1910. People liked the weight and rattle of silver dollars. On the Pacific Coast, even today, one often receives eight large pieces of silver in \$10 worth of change.

It was worse with the Californians in Civil War days. In the decade following the rush for gold in 1848-1849, all money in the West was gold—dust, nuggets, the pioneer or territorial coins of the assayers, or the coin from the recently established San Francisco branch of the mint. Paper money was looked upon with suspicion. State and private bank notes would not circulate in California. The greenbacks and legal tenders, issued from 1861 by our Government, were not acceptable to the Westerners. They demanded gold.

In 1862 the act establishing our national banking system was passed. Its purpose was twofold: To create a market for Government bonds, and to allow local associations (these banks) to issue paper money, to take the place of the many State and private issues of currency which the Government proposed to outlaw. Banks were allowed to issue their own currency, buying and pledging Government bonds as security. Throughout the country the national banking associations, each with the currency circulation privilege sprang up. In five years more than 1000 national banks were chartered, and this during the Civil War, when uncertainty and suspense were predominant in the East.

But Californians would not be interested. They had state and private banks, but these only dealt in hard money. There wasn't a national banking association on the Pacific Coast. Something had to be done about it.

Accordingly, on July 12, 1870, an Act was passed providing for the organization of National Gold Banks, whose currency should be redeemable in gold coin, either at the office of the bank of issue or at the United States Treasury. National banks generally could issue currency up to 90 per cent. of the U. S. bonds they had deposited. National Gold Banks could issue only up to 80 per cent. of U. S. Consol bonds deposited. The rest of the Act followed closely the law governing the regular national banks.

Although the Act became law July, 1870, the Californians did not make haste. It was November 30, 1870, before the Comptroller of the Currency issued charter member 1741 to the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco. There was a total of ten charters issued under the National Gold Bank Act, as follows:

1. First National Gold Bank, San Francisco, November 30, 1870, Charter No. 1741.
2. National Gold Bank and Trust Company, San Francisco, June 6, 1872, Charter No. 1994.
3. National Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., Sacramento, Aug. 15, 1872, Charter No. 2014.
4. First National Gold Bank, Stockton, February 15, 1873, Charter No. 2077.
5. First National Gold Bank, Santa Barbara, March 15, 1873, Charter No. 2092.
6. Farmers National Gold Bank, San Jose, August 15, 1874, Charter No. 2158.

7. First National Gold Bank, Petaluma, Nov. 10, 1874, Charter No. 2193.
8. First National Gold Bank, Oakland, May 15, 1875, Charter No. 2248.
9. Union National Gold Bank, Oakland, June 15, 1875, Charter No. 2266.
10. Kidder National Gold Bank, Boston.

Doubtless the Boston Bank was chartered under the National Gold Banking Act, to supply a handy "Eastern" correspondent for the California banks. The Kidder Bank, long since gone where many good banks go, never issued gold bank currency.

The Comptroller must have been disappointed that only 10 banks organized under the Gold Bank Act in four years. But the next five years under the Act produced not one new National Gold Bank charter. So, February 14, 1880, an act was passed providing for the conversion of National Gold Banks into ordinary National Banks, when the regular national currency could be issued instead of notes redeemable in gold. Some claim that with the passage of this act, National Gold Bank notes were not issued. We will show in proper place, however, that issuing of these notes did not cease until probably as late as April, 1883—three full years later.

The evident reluctance of the gold banks to issue paper money is reflected in the total issue. The nine banks of issue, in 13 years, put in circulation only \$3,465,240, which is a very small circulation for such prosperous banks as these must have been. California was prosperous, even during these "reconstruction days."

The denominations of these notes were \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000. Of the total gold bank note issue, some \$65,000 remains unredeemed today. There are no outstanding \$1000 notes of this issue, and the \$50 and \$100 and \$500's are excessively rare. The ratio of outstanding notes approximately are: Twice as many \$5's as \$10's, and three times as many \$10's as \$20's.

The notes were printed on yellow paper, carrying out the gold idea. In appearance they resemble national currency of the period.

The obverse is identical with the obverse of national bank notes of the first charter period, except in place of "National Currency" at the center, top margin, the words "redeemable in gold coin" appear conspicuously. The ink on the obverse is black, with red for seal, charter and serial numbers. The reverse differs considerably from the first charter period National Bank Notes. On the panel where Capitol paintings are reproduced on the national currency, the gold bank notes have a plate representing current gold coins of all denominations. On the regular national currency, the margins around the panelled painting is printed in green ink. In the gold bank notes, while the arrangement and wording of denomination, obligation and penalties for counterfeiting are identical, the margins are in a harmonizing brown ink, which is very effective on yellow paper.

Although the first bank (First National Gold Bank of San Francisco) was chartered November 10, 1870, it is certain the plate for their first currency was not made until 1871, since the central piece in the display of current gold coins is a double eagle of 1871. This hoard of gold coin seems to have been piled haphazard and a photograph taken of it. The total face value of the coins shown is \$211.50, denominations as follows: Seven \$1's; five \$2½'s; four \$3's; eight \$5's; six \$10's and four \$20's. Besides the double eagle of 1871, there are two eagles of 1867, one \$3 of 1854, and one \$1 of 1860. The story goes that an engraver dumped a handful of gold on his table, took a picture, and from this etched his engraving. This etching is printed in black ink.

From my collection it is certain that at least three National Gold Banks had made a second plate for their notes. The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco had an Allison and Spinner plate and later issued notes with the Bruce and Gilfillan signature combination. Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, and James Gilfillan, Treasurer, held office jointly from May 21, 1881, until March 31, 1883. As these signatures only appear on plates engraved during this tenure, it is certain the San Francisco bank issued gold bank notes more than a year after the Gold Bank Act was repealed—and possibly three years after. No further proof is needed to refute the statement that these banks ceased issuing notes redeemable in gold upon passage of the Act in 1880, providing for the conversion of these banks into ordinary National Banking Associations.

Also, I have a note of the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco identical with the other issues, except it is printed on white instead of yellow paper.

My collection shows two plates for the First National Gold Bank of Stockton and the First National Gold Bank of Petaluma—the Allison and Spinner and Scofield and Gilfillan. Since the tenure of office of the later combination did not end until May 20, 1881, the Stockton and Petaluma banks could have issued gold bank notes more than one year after they ceased to be National Gold Banks.

Doubtless other and more extensive collections than mine would display these same irregularities for other of the nine issuing banks, the use of white paper and different signature combinations of Register and Treasurer proving more than one plate.

Autographed signatures of the signing officers make an interesting study. The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco, seemingly, had but one cashier, one E. D. Morgan. During the Allison and Spinner days the president was R. C. Woolworth. Both these names are well known in California banking history. When the bank changed its plate, showing Bruce and Gilfillan, it had a new president, one D. Callaghan.

H. H. Hewlett seemed to be cashier of both the National Gold Bank and Trust Co. of San Francisco and the Stockton Bank. His San Francisco president was C. H. Burton, while at Stockton the president was Frank Stuart.

At Sacramento, Frank Miller was the cashier of the Mills Brothers Bank. Edgar Mills, one of the owners, signed some of the bills as president of the National Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Company; but Henry Miller (Frank's brother) signed many as vice-president. The Miller brothers were prominent bankers of the period.

Signatures at Santa Barbara were H. L. Lincoln, cashier, and Mortimer Canby, president; while the line-up at San Jose was J. T. Sparks, cashier, and J. S. Anderson, president. H. H. Atwater was cashier at Petaluma and I. G. Wickersham was president. At San Jose G. P. Spinks was cashier and John W. Belton was president. All signatures were written by these officials in their own hand and with black ink.

All National Gold Bank notes are scarce. Many are very rare. There are several reasons. With the exception of the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco, the National Gold Banks were comparatively small institutions. Add this to the general apathy of the Californians to paper money, and a small circulation is certain. Although no figures are available, it is fair to suppose that the San Jose, Petaluma and Stockton banks did not issue over \$25,000 each, and maybe not more than \$10,000 each.

Of the 3½ million issued by all banks over a period of 13 years, probably \$2,000,000 of this was issued by the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco. Divide the other 1½ million among the other eight banks, over a period of 13 years, and the circulation must have been small. The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco notes are the most common today. There are probably ten notes on this bank available to one on any other bank. The D. O. Mills bills are next to the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco in commonness. Then the others are about of an equal degree of rarity. My classification of rarity would be as follows, naming the rarest first and the most common last: Petaluma, Stockton, San Jose, Santa Barbara, National Gold Bank and Trust Co. of San Francisco, Union Gold Bank of Oakland, First National Gold Bank of Oakland, D. O. Mills of Sacramento, and First National Gold Bank of San Francisco.

The small residue of only \$65,000 out of 3½ million is accounted for by the fact that these bills were good as gold during the 70's, when specie payment on all other U. S. currencies had stopped. These gold bank notes were as good as gold and were not discounted as was all other paper money of our Government. They circulated freely as gold, were redeemed, and by the smaller banks were not re-issued.

So, today, any gold bank note is scarce, and among them are some excessively rare ones. My belief is that we, as numismatists, will see these pieces of yellow paper more ardently sought out and more highly prized than many of the rare pioneer gold pieces.

If you feel lucky, and want to have fun, try to complete a set of the National Gold Bank Notes of the non-specie payment 1870s!

William Wood and the Draper Letters

By R. E. DAVIS, Chicago, Ill.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 18 to 23, 1934.)

(Editor's Note—This forms a fitting companion paper to the one on the same subject by Mr. Pipes in our September, 1934, issue.)

All collectors of American Colonial coins are familiar with the Wood's halfpence and farthings. In sales catalogs they are usually described as being "struck for Ireland, but on being refused there, were sent to America." Why and where they were struck, and why they were refused is not often mentioned. Recently there has come to my hand a little book published in Dublin in 1725, which puts before us quite clearly the Irish side of the controversy.

When George I came to England before his coronation there was in his party a German baroness who seems to have been very much in his good graces. She was afterwards raised to the peerage and given the title of Dutchess of Kendal. Through her influence William Wood, who is described as a dealer in hardware, was granted two patents to issue coin, one for America, and one for Ireland. Both of these patents were dated July 12, 1722. The patent for the Irish coinage was to run fourteen years, and the quantity to be issued was limited to 360 tons of metal, 100 tons to be issued the first year and 20 tons during each remaining year. A pound of copper was to be coined into two shillings sixpence. Wood had evidently been experimenting for some time, for within a very short time after the patent was granted he had coins in Ireland.

The first reaction in Ireland was a resentment based upon the idea that no one in Ireland had been consulted. There is no doubt but that a copper coinage was needed, for there was practically no small change in Ireland, and the little there was was so worn and mutilated as to be of little value. In spite of this, a powerful party arose which refused to have anything to do with the new issues.

Both houses of the Irish Parliament addressed petitions to the King, in which Wood was accused of being "guilty of a most notorious fraud and deceit in coining the said halfpence, having, under color of the Powers granted unto him, imported and endeavored to utter great quantities of different impressions of much less weight than required by the said patent." They predict that these coins will lead to "the Diminution of Your Majesty's revenues, the ruin of our Trade, and the Impoverishment of your People." They claim that "the gain to William Wood will be excessive, and the loss to the Kingdom by the circulation of this base coin will be more than this poor country is able to bear."

The King replied that "His Majesty is very much concerned to see that his granting the Patent for coining Halfpence and Farthings agreeable to the practice of his royal predecessors has given so much uneasiness to the House of Lords, and if there have been any abuses by the Patentee His Majesty will give the necessary orders for enquiring into, and punishing those abuses, and will do everything in his power for the satisfaction of his People."

The matter was turned over to a committee of Lords of the Privy Council for investigation, and they proceeded to give the affair a very thorough overhauling. They attempted to get witnesses from Ireland, they had assays made of the coins, and had Wood himself on the stand. They investigated the need of a copper coinage in Ireland, and examined the patents issued in former reigns which served as precedents for this patent. All of this took time and this report was not ready until July 24, 1724.

Meanwhile there appeared in Ireland a series of letters signed "The Draper." The first one was addressed to the "Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, Farmers and Common People in General of the Kingdom of Ireland." In the first letter he accuses Wood of securing his patent by bribery, and of using such base metal, and making the coins so small that a shilling's worth of them would bring less than a penny if sold for the metal in them. He also accuses Wood of planning to issue several times the amount of coin allowed in the patent, and raises the racial issue by pointing out the fact that Wood is an Englishman of lowly origin, while no Irishman had been

granted a patent, though several had asked for one. He ends his letter by exhorting his readers to take the halfpence and farthings of England, but to refuse "Wood's filthy trash," pointing out that "it is no treason to rebel against Mr. Wood."

When the report of the Privy Council appeared it was found that no one in Ireland would testify, and both houses of the Irish Parliament declined to send over any witnesses, papers or materials to support the charges. Correspondence with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland brought out the fact that everyone approached had been so "guarded with caution against giving any advice or opinion in this matter of state, apprehending great danger to themselves from meddling with it."

The Privy Council then ordered an assay made of Wood's coins. The assay committee was Sir Isaac Newton, Edward Southwell and John Scrope. The coins were carefully weighed and the metal carefully tested. The weight was found to be within the limits prescribed by the patent, though lighter than English halfpence, and the copper was found to be of very high grade, and that the coins were much better than previous issues for Ireland made during the reigns of Charles II, James II, and William and Mary.

The Council also investigated the granting of the patent and found that several were presented at that time, all seeking the right to issue coins for Ireland, and that Wood's was granted because it offered greater safeguards against any possible evils than any other. The patent had been carefully examined by the Attorney and Solicitor-General of England, and by Sir Isaac Newton, acting as a technical expert. In the opinion of the Council no fraud or chicanery had been practiced, and Wood's right to issue these coins was a legal right. The Council goes further to advise the King to order officers of the Government in Ireland to aid Wood in the circulation of his coin. On his part Wood agreed to cease issuing more coin when he had issued 40,000 pounds worth of his pence.

The Draper answered this report with a series of letters. He accuses Wood of coining a dozen or two halfpence of good metal especially for the assay while flooding Ireland with coin of very inferior quality. He attacks the character of the witnesses who testified as to the need of a copper coinage in Ireland, accusing one of robbing the Treasury, and though "he was tried and acquitted for want of Legal proof, yet every person in the court believed him to be guilty." A second witness was accused of rape, perjury, subordination and attempted murder. He also attacks the character of Wood, accusing him of steling while he was a tax collector in Shropshire, and suggests that he might have been involved in a counterfeiting plot, and openly accusing him of counterfeiting his own coin and circulating it in Ireland. He accused the assay committee of either being duped by Wood, or of deliberately falsifying the record in saying that Wood's coins were better than those issued in previous reigns.

The letters go on at some length. Every point in the report is discussed, and the Draper skillfully twists the words of the report in such a manner as to make it appear that Wood and everyone who had anything to do with him or his coin could only be inspired with the basest motives.

Wood attempted to justify his course in a pamphlet printed in September, 1724, by asserting that his coins were current for several months, and were generally well received; that opposition to them arose and was fostered by men in Ireland who had tried to secure patents for themselves and had failed. He asserted that everyone in Ireland, from the Lord Mayor of Dublin down to the very dogs in the street were in favor of his coin until they were inflamed by these designing men, and he wound up his little paper by declaring that all who opposed his halfpence were Papists and enemies of King George. In his paper he did make an offer to redeem the coin after thirty years, provided that the people of Ireland would pay 3 per cent. on all he had issued for that time.

The Draper pounced upon this pamphlet and declared the writer to be a "most notorious liar" in all of his statements, and assures the readers that Wood would be dead before the thirty years were over, and that his executors would refuse to redeem them on the ground that they were counterfeits, and again accuses Wood of counterfeiting his own coin.

At this stage of the controversy Wood lost his head. In pamphlets and news letters he is quoted as saying that he was so close to a newly appointed high official in Ireland as to be able to cram his coins down the throats of

the objectors, and he swore to make them swallow his coin as fireballs. The Draper replied to these threats with another sarcastic letter and dared him to come on.

In this letter he takes exception to the statement that Ireland is a dependency of the English crown and vigorously argues that Ireland and England are equally independent, though under the same king, and further questions the legality of laws or orders passed in England to govern the people of Ireland. Wood and his friends eagerly seized on this letter and claimed that it was inciting sedition and disrespect for the laws and the king. A proclamation was issued offering a reward of 300 pounds to any faithful subject who would give information against the writer of these letters.

All this time the identity of the Draper was unknown. Since he could not be found, the printer who had published the letters was made responsible and was called before the Grand Jury. The Draper then published a letter of "seasonable Advice to the Grand Jury," admitting that if his "pamphlets had not been writ the nation would have been overcome with this coin some months ago." He attempts to justify his letters on the ground of patriotism, and warns the jury of the effect on the nation of condemning his works. He says the printer is not to blame, and should not be punished, for he believed that there was no harm in the book, and since he did not know the author he should not be held responsible.

His plea for the printer had no effect on the case, for the printer, Mr. Harding and his wife, were both imprisoned and fined, whereupon the Draper, in an open letter to Viscount Molesworth, attempts to justify his course, and offers a sort of a half-hearted apology, and disclaims any seditious ideas or any disrespect towards the king. He further states that if his lordship should ever see any more of his writings on this subject he would find them "innocent, insipid and without a sting."

In spite of this promise the Draper did not entirely cease his letter writing. Whenever the agitation seemed in danger of dying down another of his bitter sarcastic letters appeared. Meanwhile, other less talented writers had taken up his work, and the people of Ireland were so worked up that they would have little to do with Wood's coinage. Wood, thus finding many of them on his hands, evidently used them on his American patent, and so we find them listed among our American Colonial coins.

From the viewpoint of today, what are the merits of the argument? The Wood's halfpence and farthings which have come down to us are well-struck coins from well-made dies. The metal in them seems to be exceptionally good. Though they are lighter than the English copper coins of Queen Anne and the Georges, they compare very favorably with them. The Draper's charges that Wood counterfeited his own coinage are foolish, and there is no doubt that a copper coinage was needed in Ireland. The opposition was not based on the fact that the granting of the patent was to be profitable to the patentee, for this had been done before, but it seems to be based on the fact that Wood had obtained his patent, probably through political influence, over several other applicants, some of whom were Irish. The fact that Wood was English was skillfully used to create dissension, but the real cause of the trouble lay in the fact that the author of the Draper letters was a bitter, disappointed man. Though his identity was carefully hidden, we know now that he was Dean Jonathan Swift, the famous author of "Gulliver's Travels."

He was raised in poverty, and only through great privations secured his education. At last he was made secretary to Sir William Temple, an English statesman. After Temple's death Swift entered the church, but could get no appointment, except a small living in Ireland. His poems, essays and pamphlets attracted much attention, and he became widely acquainted with many of the great men of England. However he was unable to secure any public office, and he returned to Ireland bitterly railing at his failure. In this state of mind he seized upon any chance to strike at the party in power, so he used his brilliant talents to oppose Wood's coinage. Without his opposition it is possible that the Irish would have accepted these coins, for his letters seem to have been the greatest single factor in stirring up the people to refuse them. We find in this case that the personal disappointment of the great English satirist was directly responsible for the inclusion of Wood's coinage in our American Colonial series.

An Eighteenth Century Coin Collection

By HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere (born in Geneva c. 1736, d. in the United States 1784) was one of the earliest recorded American numismatists. He came to New York in 1765, later going to Burlington, New Jersey, where he became intimate with John Smith, an early Quaker merchant, and with whom he left his collection as security for money advanced.

Du Simitiere was an ardent collector. He is known to have accumulated shells, tropical objects and scraps of history, as well as coins and medals during the ten years he traveled through the West Indies and the Southern colonies before he settled in Philadelphia, where he took up painting, and produced a number of portraits of eminent Americans, many of which were engraved and published in 1783 in London. After the Revolution he submitted to Congress designs for the Great Seal of the United States and a medal to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence, both of which were rejected.

How extensively Du Simitiere went into coin collecting cannot be determined, but in the Albert Cook Myers collection is a photostat copy of his "Catalogue of Medals and Coins of Silver in the possession of the hon'ble John Smith Esqr. at Burlington" which had been deposited as collateral security for the loan made him by Smith, and which the borrower was never able to liquidate. We also learn from a letter of Du Simitiere to William Dillwyn that John Smith was evidently also a collector, as he stated: "I imagine however that they'll remain with you or Some of the family at least for Some time, as well as his own collection which was considerable."

The Du Simitiere collection was assembled before 1770 and what its monetary value was at that time is unknown (many were over a century and a half old); but with the scarcity of gold and silver currency in the colonies at that period one is justified in assuming that he had quite an investment in the collection. There were 135 pieces in all, including a Rixdaler of Augustus, Elector of Saxony, dated 1581, and over fifty pieces of the seventeenth century, mostly prior to 1650. There were three silver medals, a "Medal of Arts, with English inscriptions, 1730"; a medal struck in Philadelphia 1757, for The Friendly Association for Preserving Peace with the Indians, and a Montreal medal of 1760, made in New York, by Daniel Christian Feuter. Eleven coins of the Holy Roman Empire, twenty-one of the several German States, some as early as 1589, and which hardly ever saw use in colonial trading; twenty-seven French coins, sixteen of Spain, and others from England, Russia, Poland, Denmark, Austrian Netherlands, Italy and Lorraine.

It is regrettable that space forbids the reproduction of the entire list of coins in this early collection, which contained such pieces as a 4-mark piece of Sweden; a rixdaler of Sigismund III of Poland, one of Rudolph II, 1604, of the Empire; a gulder of Saxony, 1589; one of Maximilian of Bavaria, 1625, marked "Virgin," evidently meaning a proof coin. A half lion dollar of the Netherlands, 1622; a half crown of Louis XIV of France, 1642; an English crown of 1679, a ducat of Venice, and several Spanish and Portuguese coins of the seventeenth century.

The catalogue had been written on a folio sheet, which, after being folded into four, had been endorsed by William Dillwyn (the son-in-law of John Smith) as follows:

The Coins mentioned in this list were left as security with J. S. for Money advanced and the person who left them finding it inconvenient to repay the Money, says he is satisfied they should be disposed of.

10mo. 23d. 1772. The Bundle of Coins and Medals herein mentioned and a Copy of the List, Wm. Dillwyn took to Philada. with him in Order to put them into the hands of Jos. Richardson, Goldsmith there, to sell, and acct. for them to the Executor.

On the end of the folded document is also written "List of Medals and Coins (Sold Wm. Logan.)." Hence we are justified in assuming that the grandson of the great James Logan became a numismatist; but inquiries among several members of the Logan family fail to reveal the whereabouts of the Du Simitiere collection. The "Jos. Richardson, Goldsmith" who sold the coins was a prominent Quaker silversmith, and it was he who struck the

medal for the "Friendly Association for Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures."

The following letter from Du Simitiere is worth quoting as it explains his reasons for parting with his collection:

Philada. April 7th 1771.

Sir,

The favour of yours of the third instant came but yesterday to my hands, by which I See that your late father in law acquainted you with a parcel of Silver medals and coins I deposited with him at my return from N York as a consideration for a Sum he was so generous as to lend me the year before, these coins which I deliver'd him in a paper Sealed and directed to himself were in number hundred and thirty five, collected during many years travels at no Small expence, many of whom [sic] being Scarce costed me much more than their weight. I gave him at the Same time a catalogue of them which you'll no doubt will find among his papers. I am very confident that had providence continued him among us I Should have had them again for the Same Sum whenever it would have been convenient for me to have repaid it, but as it has pleased the almighty to dispose of him before [I] could terminate that affair, I must now Submit to part with them for ever as it is not at present in my power to repay that Sum to his executors. I acknowledge here with gratitude your kindness for me in following So far the intentions of that very respectable gentleman in offering them to me upon the terms I had agreed with him and I find my Self unfortunate in not being able to accept of your generous offer. I imagine however that they'll remain with you or Some of the family at least for Some time as well as his own collection which was considerable and would flatter my self that if they Should ever come to be Sold, you or the next of his executors would (in consideration of the friendship with which that worthy gentleman had honoured me for Several years past) favour me with the first offer. I have been for Some time past looking for a more convenient appartment than that I am now in, as Soon as I have met with one I shall do myself the pleasure to wait on you and at the Same time disencumber your house from the lumber my late respected friend suffer'd So long in it. after presenting my respects to Miss Hannah I subscribe my Self with consideration

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant
DU SIMITIERE.

Mr. William Dillwyn at Burlington.

Perhaps some present-day collectors have in their cabinets coins from this collection, and it would be of interest to know what has become of the Montreal medal having on the reverse TANK ALKEL MOHIGRANS, which is probably the only one so designated. Mr. L. A. Renaud of Montreal does not have it among his list of known Montreal medals.

One of the half crowns of George II, 1745, has on it the word LIMA under the bust, which Mr. Howland Wood, Curator of The American Numismatic Society, advises was to indicate that it was made of bullion taken from the Spanish, probably some of that booty, amounting to £500,000, captured by Admiral Lord George Anson on June 20, 1743, during his cruise in the south Pacific Ocean, when he captured a Spanish treasure ship, and which he took to England the following year.

Those Rare Threes

By WM. D. HOGAN, Parrottsville, Tenn.

The paper, "Rarity vs. Price," published in the September issue of The Numismatist, mentions conditions that are far too prevalent. A recent study of the offerings of \$3 pieces in a large number of sales bears out Mr. Gibbs' statements. Many dates which are no more than scarce have been classed as rare by cataloguers. There is one favorable sign, however: Within the past eighteen months dealers have been adjusting their prices, and some of the neglected dates are beginning to receive the attention they deserve. They will get more recognition as the years pass. In an effort to further dispel the haze that has long surrounded the three-dollar series, and to give interested collectors a fair conception of the comparative scarcity of the various dates, the study below is presented.

The writer is cognizant of the fact that one who undertakes a work of this type lays himself open to serious criticism. It is not his purpose to stir up controversy.

As to validity: These conclusions have been reached after a detailed study of the offerings (fully half a million lots) in three hundred auctions. Many of the sales were among the largest and most important ones held

within the past half century. As the sales were highly representative and as around two thousand lots of three-dollar pieces were catalogued, the results may be considered fairly reliable.

To save space the dates are listed in the order of their scarcity, judged from the standpoint of total number offered, rather than consecutively. The figures last given indicate coinage.

- 1870-S. Rare as a white blackbird. There is no mint record of any being struck, but one is said to be in the cornerstone of a public building in San Francisco. Edgar H. Adams, in his official premium list of American gold coins, mentions one as being "in the hands of a well-known New York collector." That was in 1909. Theodore J. Venn, in his monograph on the series, written ten years after the work by Adams, makes no mention of more than the one piece. Raymond says: "Only two struck."
- 1875. One of the rarest of American coins. Probably not more than one would be offered in every million coins sold. Excessively rare. 20.
- 1876. Extremely rare. Most three-dollar pieces of this date seem to have remained in the hands of collectors, as it is usually offered in proof condition. 45.
- 1877. There was considerable discussion in The Numismatist as to the comparative rarity of this date. Coinage figures to the contrary, there remains little doubt that the piece is much rarer than the 1873, which is offered twice as frequently and in much better condition. It may be rarer than the 1876 in proof. Extremely rare. 1,488.
- 1854-D. Very few known, and seldom found above fine. Price is no indication of its rarity. Extremely rare. 1,120.
- 1860-S. Very rare. The rarity of this and the following two dates is scarcely appreciated. Found with both large and small S. 7,000.
- 1855-S. Coinage figures favor this coin rather than the preceding, but this one will be met with more often in superior condition. Very rare. 6,600.
- 1858. Really a very rare coin; much more so than is generally realized. 2,133.
- 1881. Not generally encountered. Very rare. 550.
- 1873. This date looks out of place, but it is offered more frequently than the 1881 except when in superior condition. It always brings a much better price than any of the preceding five. Very rare. 25.
- 1857-S. Not commonly met with, and really scarcer than any of the preceding three in the higher states of preservation. Very rare. 14,000.
- 1884. Rare. This coin is considerably scarcer than either the 1883 or 1885, both of which have been held at higher prices. 1,106.
- 1865. Offered only occasionally, and seldom indeed in uncirculated condition. Rare. 1,165.
- 1867. Almost as rare as the 1865, and more rare in condition better than fine. 2,650.
- 1862. Very scarce. 5,785.
- 1861. Very scarce. 6,072.
- 1854-O. Scarcer than either the 1861 or 1862 when in superior condition. Rarely found uncirculated or proof; extremely rare so. 24,000.
- 1869. Considerably scarcer than any of the following three when in superior condition. 2,525.
- 1883. Very scarce. 940.
- 1880. Much scarcer than the 1883 in proof. It is thought that many were melted. 1,036.
- 1871. Scarcer than the preceding two in superior condition. 1,330.
- 1872. Scarcer than the 1871 in uncirculated and proof. 2,030.
- 1866. Scarce. 4,030.
- 1885. Much less scarce than the 1866, and only slightly more so than the 1887 and 1886 (by virtue of condition). 910.
- 1887. Scarce. 6,160.
- 1886. Scarce. 1,142.
- 1856-S. Hardly ever encountered above fine condition, and far rarer than any of the preceding fifteen in condition above fine. The one having the small S is the more common. 34,500.
- 1864. Scarce only. 2,680.

1879. Much more frequently offered in desirable condition than the 1864. Some may have been melted. 3,030.
 1870. Scarcer than the 1864 or 1879 in superior condition. 3,535.
 1860. Generally offered in better condition than the 1870. 7,155.
 1882. Common. 1,540.
 1888. Common. 5,291.
 1889. Common. 2,429.
 1863. Common. 5,039.
 1857. Much scarcer than any of the preceding eight in exemplary condition; rare so. 20,891.
 1856. Very common when not in superior condition. 26,010.
 1859. Common. 15,638.
 1868. Common. 4,875.
 1855. Commonly offered, but considerably scarcer than any of the following. 50,555.
 1874. One of the most common. Offered repeatedly. 41,820.
 1878. Next to the most common. Most common in uncirculated condition, but rare indeed in proof. 82,324.
 1854. Commonest of all the three-dollar pieces, though somewhat scarcer than the 1874 and much scarcer than the 1878 when in superior condition. 138,618.

Basis of classification: To be ranked as scarce, the date shall not have been offered enough times to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total lots of three-dollar pieces catalogued; very scarce, not in excess of 2 per cent.; rare, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; very rare, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; extremely rare, less than 1 per cent.; excessively rare, less than one-half of 1 per cent.

SMALL COINS IN GREAT DEMAND.

The demand for small change, the oil that keeps over-the-counter sales in business running smoothly, is greater now at the Philadelphia Mint than at any time since 1929. In the eight months of 1934, the records show, more minor coins were struck than in the last three years together. Including January's, \$30,000, and with zeros marked up for the next two months, 1934's small-change production totaled \$4,325,857.50 by September 1.

This figure will surpass 1930's \$4,801,600 twelve-month total if minting continues anywhere near its present rate. In April the demand was still for pennies alone, 5,746,000 of them, but 2,500,000 quarters helped raise May's output to \$718,520. In June 4,016,000 quarters were minted to join coppers for a total of \$1,093,920.

Half dollars, nearly 2,000,000 of them, joined the parade in July, the peak month. Production reached \$1,940,827.50, a single month's total larger than any year since 1930. Dimes and nickels were part of August's tapered consignment, \$485,130. Altogether, from January 1 to August 31, the mint gave business 81,536,015 new coins with which to speed up trade.

HOBBY SHOW IN BOSTON.

Boston will have its first hobby show this winter, which will be held in Horticultural Hall December 11 to 15. It will be staged by the Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions, Inc., and Henry Schuhmacher, 11 South Fairview street, Roslindale, Mass., is in charge. Mr. Schuhmacher is a member of the A. N. A.

The show has the endorsement of 48 hobby clubs and will be under their immediate supervision. Dealers in oddities have already begun to query concerning the show and the space offered for exhibition purposes. There will be some 75 booths of this character. It is expected also that each night of the show some famous star of stage or screen will make a personal appearance. Representatives from stamp clubs from every part of the Nation are expected to be on hand for this unusual exposition.

There will be daily prizes for collectors, among these being one of 10,000 varieties of postage stamps, and a master prize will be awarded at the conclusion of the show. Free gifts are to be presented to everyone in attendance, gifts which a hobby collector will cherish.

Inaugural Address of President Scott

(Delivered before the organization meeting of the Hartford (Conn.) Numismatic Society, October 16, 1934.)

I rise to acknowledge with appreciation the distinction you have conferred in appointing me to a position of first rank among a group of such men as comprise the philosophical societies and the academies of science wherever the intellect is encouraged to exercise its investigative and creative faculties.

I consider it my duty to stimulate discussion, to encourage cordial rivalries, and to invoke a divine blessing on the habitation of the money-changers. I venture to hope, in return, that each member will feel disposed to dedicate this society to the primary purpose of numismatic research rather than to the expediency of a miniature board of trade, although we must regard sales and auctions as a legitimate and highly respectable custom of the fraternity. The duty one feels toward this custom ultimately becomes a custom-duty and we must be good sports about paying the tariff. The price of a coin is conventionally fixed at the figure one is willing to pay for it, no matter what a subsequent review of the transaction may develop.

When we think of the Boston Society having its inception back in 1860, the American (Federated) Society in 1891, and Springfield, out next-door neighbor, in 1912, we quietly admit to ourselves that, with the exception of such men as Mitchelson, of Tariffville, or Mathieu, of Willimantic, we have been either conservative or preoccupied.

In the first few months of our association in this organization we must, with generosity and indulgence, study one another's tastes and ambitions. We must each try to define the particular inward emotion that created the habit and maintains the steadfast urge to collect.

Is it an inherent artistic impulse? A yearning for some sort of dignified diversion? A taste for heraldry or history which is nothing without dates? Is it a mild type of avarice? Is it a form of investment, as Mr. Tomlinson, of Atlanta, and Mr. Evans, of Syracuse, seem to think? Is it the greed of possession, or is it for one of the most palpable of all reasons—a bequest you are preparing for your grandchildren at great personal sacrifice?

This last excuse has the earmark of regularity and the approval of precedent, but it might be good business to reject history as a legitimate reason, for we have the assurance of Mr. Ford that history is just "the bunk." Personally, however, I prefer to associate my peso of Augustus I with Mexico's break with Spain; my 20 reals de vellon of Joseph Bonaparte with Napoleon's interference with the same country; my ecu of Louis XIV with the war to determine whether a Hapsburg or a Bourbon should rule the destinies of the mother of all Spanish America; my rixdaler of Gustavus Adolphus with an era when nations fought over religion instead of trade; my Pistrucci crown of George III with the dementia of the monarch who lost "The Gem of the Ocean"; my two modern Russian roubles with the prospect of the Soviet States becoming the first gold-producing country of the world; or my 1836 American dollar with the memorable depression of the following year as Jackson went out of office after crushing the Second Bank of the United States when the Congress hastened to legalize the price of gold at \$20 67 per ounce.

The formation of a club like this I prefer to consider as the evidence of an enlivened public spirit, and coin collecting I regard as a cultural pursuit; that is to say, an investigation you may adopt for the delight of making new acquaintances or acquiring fresh information, however mature in itself, all of which you may remember if you wish, or forget it if it seems a burden to retain it.

We are all athirst for useful knowledge and substantial facts. I admit that the relations between a stater, tetradrachm, shekel and a testoon, the number of maravedi in a real or the batzen in a patagon is useless information in a utilitarian age except as an intellectual embellishment; but after one has reverently stored up in its allotted niche the Lincoln cent of 1922 (which is scarce in the East, but not rare) it may be well to recall that the guilder has risen from 40 to 68, the mark from 24 to 40, the Italian lire from 5.26 to 8.90c, and the Swiss franc from 19 to 32 cents, merely to assume the rational responsibilities that belong to a citizen who is living in another of those political periods called a "New Deal."

I could have wished that this institution might have transpired at least a year earlier, whereupon we could have convened at our leisure to discuss the Government's corner in gold (1/31/34) or the tactics of the so-called silver bloc more recently.

I am not attacking your intelligence either singly or collectively when I beg to inquire if there is any one present who can explain the expected rise in commodity prices by the artificial increase in the mint price of gold bullion or the mandatory creation of a new dollar at 59.06 cents. No one will contend with me, at any rate, that an ounce of gold purchased with thirty-five 59-cent dollars is precisely the same transaction as purchasing an ounce with twenty and two-thirds 100-cent dollars. The intrinsic value of the gold is unchanged. It is the ratio that has been readjusted.

If we compare the legalized producers' price of 64½c. (8/9/34) on freshly mined silver, eligible for Treasury purchase, against the Treasury valuation on gold, the proportion assumes the astonishing anti-Bryan climax of 55:1. Now if one ounce of such silver is sufficient to coin \$1.29 in currency, we realize instantly that there is .7752 of an ounce in a dollar that is worth exactly 50c. The mint acquires a seigniorage of 100 per cent. (less cost of operation) on any silver currency that may be issued which, in this emergency, is much needed. This other 50c. is made up of alloy and confidence to which we all cordially subscribe.

The silver bullion that has been held by speculators awaiting a spectacular rise we can dispose of in a word. August 9th it was practically condemned to confiscation at 50.01 cents per ounce. Our collections of choice silver coins do not come under the provisions of this Act.

All this seems to show that when we suspended specie payments April 19, 1933, gold became a standardized measure of values but no longer a medium of exchange. Also when we depreciate currency to 59 percentum we automatically reduce all commodity values in the same proportion, though they may advance, as desired, by the play of cheapened currency against production and competition. The dollar we now have on deposit in the bank becomes 59 cents only if one should try to purchase a gold coin or foreign exchange against gold-standard countries.

At this juncture I want to introduce a significant proposal that may be accepted as the keynote of my argument: How are we going to save rare and choice specimens of gold coinage from the melting pot of the manufacturing jewelers who seem willing to pay around 50 per cent. premium? Fortunately the scarcity and excellence of some gold coins have a market value, in the collector's domain, that exceeds this limit; but if the addenda to the President's proclamation permits four quarter eagles of any particular series, are you agreeably disposed to pay \$4.50 for those that have escaped "The Melting Pot," by which term America has been known among the nations of the earth—and may still be known with renewed emphasis? I understand there are yet outstanding over 310 millions in gold coins and nearly 160 millions in gold certificates resisting the Government plan to segregate and revalorize the standard of money value.

The Treasury will buy a contemplated 1254 million ounces of producers' silver at \$1.29 per ounce less 50 per cent. and perhaps coin another billion in new silver pieces. It should be the ambition of the American Numismatic Society to foster a plan to produce artistic designs.⁽¹⁾ The silver "Peace Dollar," which had a run between 1921-28, was about as ghastly a design as could be imagined. Of course the peace we have had has, in some respects, been a ghastly peace, and perhaps the idea of a frightened young maiden gathering up bayonets to decorate her hair is in harmony with the attitude of the eagle on the reverse, who has turned his back on the whole panorama.

I do not quite agree with Mr. Duff with regard to the so-called Morgan dollar that was issued under the provisions of the Bland Bill of 1878.⁽²⁾ I have here a proof specimen of Mr. Barber's design submitted at the same time, and I think the Congressional Committee on Coinage selected the most artistic model. There was not at that time much inspirational resource, but the heraldic treatment of the eagle that induced wags to call it the "buzzard dollar" really had something of the grandeur and pretense of Rome about it. Mr. Barber in one of his patterns used an adaptation of

(1) See *The Numismatist* for April, 1934, p. 275.

(2) See *The Numismatist* for April, 1934, p. 246.

the Napoleonic eagle with extended drooping wings, and I feel sure now if we were to adopt a similar design such as used for the 3 baiocchi copper when Rome was a Republic for a single year in 1849, it would attract widespread commendation. The profile of the 1878 dollar, the total effect in fact, with the cotton, wheat and corn in her hair and the British lion peering from beneath her cap and tresses, is compelling in its appeal. It is a matter of personal taste, but I regard Morgan's head of Liberty more imposing than the French head of the Second Republic or the female figure on the contemporaneous coinage of Frankfort and not excelled by the beautiful and imposing design on the Argentine peso. The proposed design of Pompeo Coppini for the Texas commemorative half dollar is a delightful contemplation. I only hope some reactionary official will not condemn it as unconventional or set up the claim that it could be more easily counterfeited than a simpler design. The thought prompts me to speak in the most commendable terms of the artistry in the modern Italian coinage which has turned from the battle cruiser on the 1861-1911 commemorative 5-lire to the quadriga of Syracuse that seems to imply that all Italy is being driven four abreast in regimental formation.

May I ask those who are still indulgent enough to listen to tell me why it is economically feasible to export gold from France to the United States only when the franc has declined on the Bourse below 6.59 cents. And finally, when Dr. Poincaré performed a major operation on the franc in 1928, why did he cut away nearly 80 per cent. of the tissue from 19.3 cents in our money to 3.92 cents? I do not wish to interrupt a theme on numismatics for an informal discussion on economics; nevertheless, I do not regard the collateral science of finance as anything too ambitious for us to attack.

There is no royal road to numismatic lore. The student collector must observe with care and rely on authentic conclusions rather than snap judgment. If one is ambitious to acquire a sequence of dates in any particular variety, it will only be a question of time and sufficient spare funds when he shall have achieved the pinnacle of this kind of fame. In the beginning, nearly every collector starts out as a free lance, but eventually he most likely settles down, by preference, to cents, colonial coppers, tokens, etc., as an expression of patriotism. Such pieces as the Carolina elephant, the Granby penny, the Pine Tree shilling, the Fugio copper and other private issues vividly suggest the social and political conditions in our country's early existence; but thirty-nine years ago Mr. Storer, of Newport, in a lecture published in *The Numismatist*, thought that neither artistic merit nor originality of design could account for the widespread popularity of this "penny-wise" pursuit.

It is not a profound quest to acquire a series of American coppers, for the history of our country goes back only slightly beyond 200 years; but when we turn for diversion to European countries we encounter, for instance, a 5-mark piece in Germany struck in 1925 to commemorate a thousand years of Rhenish occupation. This is only the first lap in eternity compared with the coinage of Rome, Sicily, Greece and Lydia that penetrate antiquity for at least seven centuries before the Christian era. One cannot attain proficiency in these extra-territorial domains of numismatics without some knowledge of the collateral branches that affect the primary pursuit—a broad general knowledge of world history, dynastic rivalries, political consolidations, the fate of empires, the geographical kaleidoscope and the mathematics of exchange; but how do we cater to our passion for the metallic records of many historical events which the best of us do not altogether comprehend? We take a certain number of coins out of circulation every year, contending amongst ourselves, and the dealer contingent, for a lower figure when we buy, entertaining the hope for a market advance when we sell. If everyone who handled a coin netted a profit, the coin would ultimately become so valuable no one could afford to buy it. Eventually when the owner of a precious collection of inflated values dies, his grandchildren turn it into a bear market and history begins to repeat itself.

The human race is an enigmatic creation. We constantly try to effect economies in purchase and production and simultaneous profits in sales and distribution in order to acquire a bigger and better collection, so to speak. Finally, at the end of the cycle, when the winners in the universal auction have arrogated most of the plunder, there are not enough golden red cor-

puscles left in the arteries of commerce to keep vigorous life in interstate trade or international comity. Is the present tendency toward repudiation on the part of every European country except Finland a question too profound for the consideration of a coin club? As collectors we might at least determine why it is now nearly impossible to purchase coins in Sweden, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, etc., without signing a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

More work should be done with our sister republics down the coast. If one should meet with a silver coin from Ecuador, about the size and value of a British florin, with the portrait of a slender, angular hero, very few indeed will realize that it is Genl. Sucre, Chief of Staff for Bolivar, for whom indeed the coin is named.

Spanish American history is contemporaneous with our own but much more complicated because of the temperamental Spaniard who tried to enslave Indians instead of Negroes. It is an inspiring thought to recall the old Spanish Dollar as the prototype of our own dollar—conceived in 1785, born in 1794 and divided by Jefferson into 100 cents instead of 8 reals or 4 shillings.⁽³⁾ He caught the centesimal idea of the French who had just nullified a heterogeneous system of weights and measures built up through the ages on the bigoted preferences of monarchical rulers who tried by force of arms and every expediency of inflated currency and siege money to impose their programs upon their neighbors.

The endless variety of coins that grew out of this proud procession of titled dignitaries of church and state were revered for their individuality, age, rarity and symbolism, but all of the monetary systems, including the British, which has lasted longest, were complex and confusing until America devised a decimal system and France instituted the so-called Latin Union in 1865, in which eventually the Belgian franc (not the belga), the Swiss franc, the lire of Italy, the peseta of Spain, the dinar of Servia, the drachma of Greece, the lei of Roumania, the leva of Bulgaria, the finmark of Finland and two or three South American units became interchangeable with the French franc.

Prior to 1928, however, when the French degraded their monetary unit to less than one quarter its established value, and last January when we retaliated with a 41 per cent. deflationary measure, these two systems were the basis of our only hope for an international monetary system. But we have returned to chaos simply because there is not enough available gold in the world to pay the world debts—and never will be because everyone hoards gold who can⁽⁴⁾ and the greed for dominion over palm and pine and oil and coal is greater than the ability to pay for such natural resources except in terms of the Malthusian human sacrifice—the Unknown Soldier!

A year ago, on the highly fanciful assumption that France and the Latin Union would re-establish their monetary unit to the equivalent of 19.3 cents, I suggested that our own dollar should be equated at 96½ cents by reducing the gold contents to 22.41 grains⁽⁵⁾. This could have been known as the Metric Dollar and could have been subdivided into 5, 10 and 100 parts as before, but the fifth part, or what would have come to be known as the reincarnation of our 20-cent piece, would have been perfectly interchangeable with the original franc and with the units of all those other countries that had been working toward the ideal Woodrow Wilson had in mind when he thought of unifying the nations of the earth by other expedients and "noble experiments" that lie buried with him today.

If we read Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People" we find

(3) The Congress of 1786 chose the Spanish milled dollar of 375.64 grains pure silver as the basis of coinage but it was never coined because the mint was not built until 1792. April 2 of that year the Congress changed the weight by statute to 371.24 grains of silver .8924 fine or 412½ grains. All of the first American silver dollars (1794-1804) were issued on this formula. By the Act of January 18, 1837, the fineness was fixed at 9/10 with 371.25 grains pure silver per dollar. With silver fixed then at \$1.29 per Troy ounce and gold at \$20.67, the ratio became 15.988:1, which remained unchanged until January 31, 1934, when silver was allowed to remain at \$1.29 though relatively cheapened as against 68.84% advance in the price of gold.—Editor.

(4) The gold reserves now in the United States Treasury approximates 7965 millions, whereas the currency in circulation is not over 5350 millions. The coverage is therefore 145 per cent. and there can be no possibility of excessive inflation now with such preponderant metallic reserves.—Editor.

(5) As a matter of fact, our gold dollar has been equated (1/31/34) at 13.741 grains pure gold from an original 23.22 grains.—Editor.

recorded there the essence of a warmly contended debate between colonial Connecticut and colonial New York not only over a coastal salient between Norwalk and Portchester but over a system of interstate tariffs which became one of the test cases that proved again that no power but the Federal Government could regulate import duties or coinage. We still have these sovereign powers vested in the Congress of the United States, but the nations of the world are overwhelmingly in debt and so interdependent yet so isolated and vainglorious! Our own national debt would exceed 16800 millions even if we could collect the 10300 millions of dollars owing us by foreign nations.

Here is an amazing statement submitted by Mr. Ayers⁽⁶⁾ that should be interesting to coin collectors because it proposes the most colossal unit collection of coins ever conceived for any purposes: "If all the nations engaged in the recent internecine strife had been piling up reserves at the rate of \$200.00 per minute from the administration of Julius Caesar to that of Herbert Hoover, it would have taken all this vast fund of 200 billion dollars to discharge the aggregate war debt. If we assessed every man, woman and child in our country \$1200.00 per capita it would not more than cover our share of this crushing load." We have mortgaged future income and the toil of posterity for great ambitions not yet achieved, and the beginning of the period of maturity is already here. Russia, Germany and Austria repudiated these obligations; France, Italy, Argentina and others debased their currency values; Brazil will even change the name of her new coin from milreis to crusado; and the statesmen of the more solvent nations are employing every known device and expedient to save an exhausted world from financial and political collapse.

But you and I are in funds. As long as we have our collections, we shall have not only monetary wealth but a wealth of friends from every walk of life and from every era within our comprehension. They come to us in our reflective moments fresh from the remote and approximate past with all the charm of their original personalities. Some have come through the wars with the scars of man's inhumanity that never wear off; many are emaciated doing menial work for a million masters; others grow old gracefully in a miser's pocket or dangling from a maiden's neck; some are pit-marked with the epidemics and panics that try men's souls; some are fresh from the mint with the bloom of youth; and others are almost holy with the sanctity of age.

Some are copper-hued like the Indians we exploited in our triumphant Western march; some are nickel that have lived with the lowly, modest and unpretentious; many are silver that, however defaced and depreciated, still ring true, and some have hearts of gold that are a joy, a sustaining friend and a consolation all the days of our lives.

DUNBAR D. SCOTT.

August, 1934.

(6) "The Economics of Recovery," P. Ayers, McMillan, N. Y., 1934.

AND THIS HAPPENED IN BOSTON!

Pallas Athena, the Emperor Constantine and Alexander the Great had their identifications filed at police headquarters here last night by Aster Iriou, of 15 Erie street, Jersey City, N. J., assistant professor of Greek at Columbia University, in connection with the loss or theft of some coins between Boston and Stonington, Conn.

It was necessary to file descriptions of the three, because no one at police headquarters recognized the names offhand. A patrolman said he thought he recalled a gunman called Alexander the Great, and a sergeant said a woman with a name something like Pallas Athena once ran a beer parlor in Harrison avenue, but the Emperor Constantine wasn't known here under that name.

Iriou, who is attending a convention of teachers of Greek here, said he had lost 12 ancient Greek coins in a silver compact case somewhere between Stonington, Conn., where he took them out to admire them, and Boston, where he discovered they were gone. Four of them bore likenesses of the head of the Athenian goddess, four represented Constantine, and the remaining four are engraved with the head of Alexander.—Boston Herald.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

TENNESSEE (Continued).

MEMPHIS.

Bank of Charleston, S. C., Agency.

Bank of Memphis. (1857 Capital, \$50,000. In business in 1865.)

- 190. \$1. C., three allegorical figures, State arms left. R., lady seated, 1 on shield above. L., portrait, 1 and ONE above.
- 191. \$2. C., train, 2 right. R., Minerva, globe and bird. L., TWO, State arms above, male portrait below.
- 192. \$5. C., Liberty seated, eagle, etc., portrait of young lady at left. R., denomination. L., girl and dog, 5 above. 1861.
- 193. \$5. C. and R., similar to No. 192. L., girl and dog, State arms above.
- 194. \$10. C., Commerce seated, eagle, distant train. R., portrait, X above. L., State arms, 10 below.
- 195. \$10. C. and R., similar to No. 194. L., girl shading her eyes. 1861.
- 196. \$20. C., view of State House, 20 left. R., eagle and shield, 20 above. L., male portrait, State arms above.
- 197. \$20. C., view of State House, portrait of lady at left. R., eagle and shield, 20 above. L., portrait, 20 above. 1861.

Bank of Tennessee, Branch (Third Bank.) (1862 Capital, \$300,000.)

- 198. \$1. C., farmer plowing, 1 each side. R., medallion head, ONE above and below. L., milkmaid, farmer, girl and dog above. 1861.
- 199. \$5. C., portrait of Madison. R., medallion head, 5 above. L., farmer, sailor and mechanic, 5 below. Background red cycloidal. Red Back. 1851.
- 200. \$20. C., three allegorical figures, distant steamship, 20 at right. R., Justice, TWENTY below. L., portrait of Taylor, 20 above and below.

Bank of the Union.

- 201. \$1. No description.

Bank of West Tennessee.

(Chartered 1853. The Memphis Insurance Company purchased the stock and assumed all debts and liabilities in 1860.)

- 202. \$1. C., title, cherub rolling a silver dollar below. R., Indian maid, 1 above, ONE DOLLAR below. L., figure with shield, 1 above.
- 203. \$1. No description.
- 204. \$2. C., title, two cherubs and two silver dollars below. R., farmer, 2 above, TWO DOLLARS below. L., milkmaid, 2 above, TWO DOLLARS below.
- 205. \$2. No description.
- 206. \$5. C., title, five cherubs and five silver dollars below. R., five allegorical figures grouped around ornamental 5, FIVE above.

- FIVE DOLLARS below. L., sailor, 5 above, FIVE DOLLARS below. Red back. 1858.
207. \$5. Similar to No. 206, excepting blue back. 1861.
208. \$10. C., title, Commerce leaning on bale below. R., Indian maid holding ear of corn and X, 10 above, TEN DOL. below. L., hunter with gun, 10 above. Red back. 1859.
209. \$10. Similar to No. 208, excepting blue back. 1861.
210. \$20. C., title, steamboat "West Tennessee" below. R., Goddess of Plenty, 20 above, TWENTY DOL. below. L., mechanic, 20 above, TWENTY DOL. below. Red back. 1858.
211. \$20. Similar to No. 210, excepting blue back. 1861.
212. \$50. C., title, allegorical representation of Industry below. R., Liberty, 50 above and below. L., sea god and goddess, 50 above, steamship below. Green design on back. 1859.
213. \$50. Similar to No. 212, excepting blue back.
214. \$100. C., title, view of Capitol at Washington below. R., Liberty. L., portrait of Washington. 100 above, ONE HUNDRED below each end. Green design on back. 1859.
215. \$100. Similar to No. 214, except blue back. 1861.

Cameron and Casey, Bankers.

Carroll and Company, Bankers.

Cherry, Caldwell and Company, Bankers.

Cherry and Company (C. W.), Bankers.

Citizens Bank of Nashville and Memphis.

(Incorporated 1852. Commenced business in 1854. Capital \$50,000. Failed in 1858 and banking house sold.)

216. \$1. Similar to No. 147.
217. \$1. No description.
218. \$2. Similar to No. 148.
219. \$2. No description.
220. \$2. No description.
221. \$3. C., planter sitting on bale, arm on hogshead of tobacco, tobacco plants in foreground. R., bust of Jackson, 3 above. L., Indian, 3 below.
222. \$5. Similar to No. 149.
223. \$10. Similar to No. 150.
224. \$10. No description.
225. \$20. Similar to No. 151.
226. \$20. No description.
227. \$50. C., allegorical representation of Commerce. R., small head of Jackson, 50 above, L below. L., small head of Washington, 50 above, L below.
228. \$50. No description.
229. \$100. C., spread eagle on shield. R., bust of Jackson, C below. L., three figures supporting globs, 100 below.

Commercial Bank of Tennessee. (1857 Capital \$50,000. Closed 1867.)

230. \$1. C., angel offering apple to figure on right, allegorical figure on left, State arms right. R., ONE, 1 above. L., 1 above.
231. \$2. C., two allegorical figures. R., 2, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above.
232. \$5. C., train, depot and passengers. R., girl with flowers, 5 above. L., portrait of young lady, V above.
233. \$5. C., title, FIVE below. R., 5 on five strips of lathework, 5 above. L., two sailors and woman in boat, State arms above.
234. \$10. C., spread eagle on shield. R. and L., portrait of young lady, 10 above.
235. \$10. C., family scene. R., State arms, 10 above. L., TEN, X above.
236. \$10. No description.
237. \$20. C., 20, two allegorical figures, portrait of lady between 2 and

0 at left, eagle below. R., 20 above. L., girl's head, XX above, State arms below.

Exchange Bank.

238. \$1. No description.
 239. \$3. No description.
 240. \$5. No description.
 241. \$10. No description.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank. (Failed 1859.)

Farmers and Merchants Bank.

(Chartered 1833. Commenced operations in 1835. Failed in 1849, and finally terminated its career in 1854.)

242. \$1. C., shield, Liberty right, Justice left. R., 1 above. L., eagle. 1843.
 243. \$1. C., farmer seated, agricultural products and implements, dog below. R., Indian maid, waterfall and rainbow in background, 1 above. L., eagle, 1 above, ONE below. ONE in blue. 1854.
 244. \$1. Similar to No. 243, excepting ONE in red. 1854.
 245. \$2. C., oval containing cotton plant, Justice right, Ceres left. R., young lady, 2 above and below. L., two cherubs in ornamental 2, 2 above. 1843.
 246. \$2. C., train, warehouse and wharf in background. R., Minerva beside ornamental 2, 2 above, TWO below. L., portrait of Franklin, 2 above, TWO below. TWO in red. 1854.
 247. \$2. Similar to No. 246, excepting printed date. 1st August, 1854.
 248. \$3. C., allegorical representation of Commerce and Agriculture. R., three cherubs in ornamental 3, 3 above. L., medallion head of Franklin. 1843.
 249. \$3. C., figure of Commerce pointing to distant ship. R., mechanic, sailor and farmer grouped around ornamental 3, 3 above. L., portrait of Washington, 3 above, THREE below. THREE in red. 1854.
 250. \$3. Similar to No. 249, excepting printed date. 1st August, 1854.
 251. \$5. C., steamboat. R., Ceres, 5 below. L., Indian in canoe, 5 above. 1840.
 252. \$5. C., milkmaid, 5 each side. R., Indian with bow and arrow. L., Liberty. Five in four corners. 1842.
 253. \$5. C., five gold dollars, three cherubs above, hunter right, Indian maid left. R., portrait, 5 above, FIVE below. L., FIVE, 5 above, FIVE below. FIVE in blue. 1854.



No. 254.

254. \$5. Similar to No. 253, excepting FIVE in red. 1854.
 255. \$5. Similar to No. 253, excepting FIVE in green. 1854.

256. \$10. C., Indian erect, 10 each side. R., primitive train, 10 above and below. L., Minerva, TEN above and below. 1841.
257. \$10. C., men loading cotton bales on wagon. R., Indian chief. L., girl with rake.
258. \$20. C., allegorical representation of Architecture, Washington on right and left. R., steamboat. L., primitive train.
259. \$20. C., Liberty placing wreath on bust of Washington. R. and L., cherub.
260. \$50. C., Justice, 50 each side. R., Justice, steamboat below. L., Justice, train below.
261. \$100. C., Washington, Liberty on right, Ceres on left. R., steamboat. L., cherub, dog and safe.
262. \$1000. C., figure of Hope. R., figure holding fasces and shield surrounded by circular border on which are inscribed the names of the States of that period, 1000 above. L., farmer, M above.

Fowlkes and Adams, Bankers.

Gayoso Savings Institution.

(Organized in 1856. Intense excitement was created when this institution failed in February, 1868.)

Kirtland (Isaac B.), Banker. (In business in 1854.)

Mechanics Bank. (Chartered 1854. Failed before August, 1859.)

263. \$1. C., passenger train. R., portrait of Jackson, ONE on 1 above. L., Justice, ONE above. 1854.
264. \$1. Similar to No. 263, excepting large 1 in blue.
265. \$3. C., portraits of Clay, Jackson and Polk. R., Indian family, 3 above. L., Liberty and eagle, THREE above and below. 1854.
266. \$5. C., portrait of Washington, figures of Liberty and Wisdom on right, figures of Ceres, Commerce and Industry on left. R., portrait of Jackson, 5 above and below. L., portrait of Franklin, FIVE above and below. 1854.
267. \$5. Similar to No. 266, excepting 5 5 in blue. 1854.
268. \$10. C., title. R., scene in foundry. L., machinist tending large lathe. 10 on TEN on X in upper corners. X in green. 1854.
269. \$10. Similar to No. 268, excepting X in red. 1854.

Memphis Bank.

270. \$1. No description.
271. \$5. No description.
272. \$10. No description.

Memphis Banking Company.

273. \$4. C., agricultural products and implements. R., portrait of Jackson, portrait of Franklin above and below. L., Commerce, 4 DOLLARS above and below. 1837.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company. (Chartered February 2, 1846.)

274. 5c. No description.
275. 10c. No description.
276. 25c. No description.
277. 50c. C., title, train at right and left below. R., 50 above. L., FIFTY, 50 above. Train outlined in blue. 1862.

Memphis Insurance Company.

(The Bank of West Tennessee was purchased by the Memphis Insurance Company in 1860.)

Memphis Savings Institution. (Incorporated Feb. 4, 1852. Failed 1859.)

278. \$1. C., Indian chief, cabin, lake and mountains in background. R.,

- portrait of lady, 1 on shield above. L., portrait, 1 on medallion head above. 1852.
279. \$10. C., primitive train at depot. R., Southern view, 10 above. L., Liberty, 10 above. 1852.

Merchants Bank.

Planters Bank of Tennessee, Branch. (1857 Capital, \$150,000.)

Richmond and Company (Wm. B.), Bankers. (In business in 1855.)

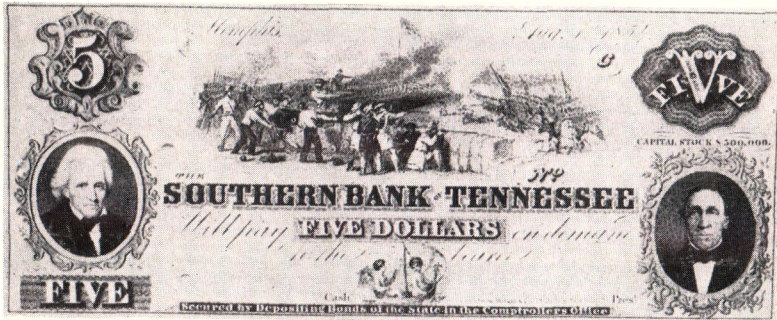
River Bank. (1858 Capital, \$100,000. Closed prior to May, 1862.)

280. \$5. C., FIVE DOLLARS. R., 5 on FIVE. L., circular view of cotton press, FIVE across, 5 above.
281. \$5. Similar to No. 280, excepting background red cycloidal.
282. \$10. C., 10. R., TEN across, X above. L., hunter shooting deer, 10 below.
283. \$10. Similar to No. 282, excepting background red cycloidal.
284. \$20. C., 20. R., two cherubs, 20 above. L., head of Liberty surrounded by stars, 20 above.
285. \$20. Similar to No. 284, excepting background red cycloidal.

Southern Bank of Tennessee.

(Established in 1854, under General Banking Law. Suspended 1858.)

286. \$1. C., title, portrait of young lady below. R., man on horseback, 1 above. L., cotton plant on shield suparating white family and Indian family, 1 above. 1853.
287. \$1. No description.
288. \$2. C., Goddess of Plenty seated in ornamental 2, portrait of girl right. R., Ceres, II above, TWO below. L., cotton plant, bale and agricultural implements, 2 and TWO above. 1853.
289. \$2. No description.
290. \$3. C., State arms. R., portrait of Jackson, 3 above. L., Indian family on cliff overlooking city, 3 above. 1853.



No. 291.

291. \$5. C., view of the Battle of New Orleans, two cherubs in sail boat below. R., portrait, FIVE above. L., Portrait of Jackson, 5 above, FIVE below. Red design on back. 1854.
292. \$5. No description.
293. \$10. C., Liberty and two cherubs R., portrait of Polk, X above. L., Minerva, TEN below. Red design on back. 1854.
294. \$10. No description.

Union Bank of Tennessee, Branch. (1857 Capital, \$150,000.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.
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1/4 Page	1.75	5.00	9.50	17.50
1/2 Page	3.00	8.75	16.50	32.00
3/4 Page	6.00	17.00	33.00	60.00
One Page	12.00	32.00	62.50	115.00
One Page, Inside Cover	15.00	42.00	78.00	142.00
One Page, Outside Cover	17.50	48.00	92.00	170.00

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Cop. for advertisements must be received by the **15th of the month** to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Spain—Peseta, 1933, silver. This is said to have just been issued. An attractive coin on which the "pillars," long a distinguishing feature of



Spanish coinage, are retained. The arms between the pillars have a mural crown.

EXPECTS THE MAGAZINE TO BE HELPFUL.

One of our new subscribers in northern New Jersey writes as follows: "I have taken a six-months subscription to The Numismatist. It is a fine magazine and I know will be more helpful as I become better acquainted with the subject."

Coins - Metal Detectors
349 MAIN STREET
WAKEFIELD, MA 01880

LO, THE DISAPPEARING INDIAN!

A few days ago I received from the local postoffice about 1,400 cents. In counting these I watched carefully. All were Lincolns! Thinking that perhaps the postmaster was saving cents of the Indian head type, I inquired as to whether the lot had been picked over, and was informed that it had not been—that Indian heads no longer came in. This postoffice serves a rural section, where it might naturally be expected that cents of the older type would most likely be found.

A number of times I have had lots of from 200 to 300 cents and have found only one or two Indian heads to the lot. For the past eighteen months I have, as an experiment, been trying to pick up from circulation a very good set of cents from 1880 on. This set lacks the 1880-2-5-9 and the 1894 of being complete.

No full set of even these comparatively late dates could be assembled on short notice. Cents of the Indian-head type are rapidly being swept from circulation. Foresighted collectors will complete their sets now, as the price is certain to advance.

WM. D. HOGAN.

Parrottville, Tenn.

EARLY COPPER SHIELD UNEARTHED IN ALASKA.

A grim tragedy of ancient Indian days is hinted at in a find made by Pod Davis, a Metlakatla native, near the city limits of Ketchikan, on the edge of Mill Creek, says a special dispatch to the New York Times from Ketchikan, Alaska.

While waiting for his boat he was picking berries when his foot slipped and uncovered a native copper shield thirty inches high and weighing thirty pounds. It was known in Tsimshian language as the Hyatsk emblem of individual wealth among Indian tribes in early days. The shield is estimated to have been worth 10,000 blankets and fifteen slaves.

Davis said that in ancient days the Indians usually camped near a stream under a big tree, and he concludes that the owner of the shield and his followers were set upon by a hostile tribe and either slain or taken slaves, overlooking the shield during the encounter.

A description of these shields appeared in The Numismatist for April, 1933, by H. D. Gibbs, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXHIBIT OF COINS AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

An exhibit of coins, medals and paper money owned by members of the Westchester County Coin Club was held in September at the Public Library in Mount Vernon. The showing included United States coins of all types, from the establishment of the mint in 1793.

It also included a set of United States commemorative half dollars from 1893, a set of 1933 and 1934 scrip from various parts of the country, a collection of colonial coins and coins used in the United States before establishment of the mint, and several Mount Vernon items, namely bank bills and medals. The exhibit also included Confederate currency, uncurrent bank notes, odd and interesting coins of the world, old Japanese paper money, articles made from coins and a number of numismatic books.

BRAZIL ADOPTS NEW COINAGE SYSTEM.

The millesimal money of Brazil is about to be replaced by a centesimal medium of exchange, says an Associated Press dispatch from Rio de Janeiro. The Brazilian milreis will vanish, and the new standard of value is to be the cruzeiro, which will be divided into halves, thirds, fifths and dine.

The value of the cruzeiro will equal that of the present milreis, so exchange rates abroad will not be affected. At present the American dollar buys about 15 milreis.

The smallest unit of the new currency is to be the cent, and it is expected that popularly it will be known as the "tupy," the name of a native tribe. The dine will be worth 10 tupys; the fifth, 20, and the third, 30.

RESOLUTION REGARDING COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo., at its meeting October 8, 1934:

"Resolved, That any organization contracting with the Government for the issuance of commemorative coins should be compelled by the Government to offer the coins for sale on the open market to the general public at an agreed stipulated price; that no such organization should be permitted to favor any one or more particular dealers by allotting them an unusually large number of coins, thus enabling them to charge an excessive price to the coin collectors; that such organization should be permitted to sell not to exceed ten coins to any one individual and not more than one hundred coins to any one firm or corporation, whether coin dealers or not; that the President of the American Numismatic Association, through that organization, should take the matter up with the Government for the purpose of having proper safeguards to the buying public placed in all future contracts for commemorative coins."

FRANK C. ROSS, Secretary.

15 E. 62nd St., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Finland—20 markkaa, brass, dated 1934.

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE BRONX COIN CLUB.

The Bronx Coin Club celebrated its first anniversary on Wednesday, October 24, 1934, by having its first ladies' night and an exhibition of the most interesting coins of the members. The club was organized in October, 1933, by several collectors under the able leadership of Otto T. Sghia. His call to the organization meeting was enthusiastically responded to by ten men, who became the charter members of the club. At this organization meeting the constitution and by-laws were submitted to those present for their approval, and the officers and governors were elected for a term extending to December, 1934.



The progress of the club has been very gratifying, due to the splendid cooperation of its officers and members, who are now thirty in number. The topics of the meetings are arranged according to a predetermined plan and several papers on the subjects under consideration are read. Then

each of the members produces an exhibit of the coins and medals being discussed and of new acquisitions. Considerable rivalry takes place in attempting to form the best exhibit. The regular business of the club is then taken up and, upon closing, an auction sale is held with spirited bidding for the choicer coins. Every meeting holds an interest for the members that they anticipate with an eagerness that cannot be described.

At a recent meeting the club adopted its seal, which is reproduced herewith. The design was executed by a young artist by the name of Peter Colan, who may be communicated with through the club secretary. The central figure of the seal is surrounded by the name of the club and the date of its organization. The central figure itself is a portrait of Jonas Bronck, after whom the Borough of The Bronx is named. A Dane or a Swede by birth, Bronck took up his residence in Amsterdam, Holland, where he married. Hearing of the fertility of the soil of New Netherlands, he left the old country and in July, 1639, arrived in New Amsterdam, or what was re-named New York in 1664. Encouraged by the offer of the Dutch West India Company of 1629 to become owner of a large tract of land, he brought with him, besides his family, his servants, cattle and other property. He also made arrangements for the founding of a colony of fifty settlers, who were provided at a small rental charge with horses, cattle and farming tools.

The Bronx is one of the five boroughs of New York City and is the only one that is not located on an island. Like each of the other five boroughs, it is a county in itself, though at first it was a part of Westchester county and later of New York county. Its area is almost forty square miles and its population in 1930 was 1,265,258, a sufficient number from which to draw a large body of numismatists.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Poland—10 zloty, silver, with portrait of Pilsudski on the obverse. Not



dated, although it is said to have been struck in 1934. There is a 5-zloty piece of the same design.

HOW THEY DID THINGS IN OHIO.

Some thirty years ago a charter was granted to a Library Company, in Newtown, Hamilton County, Ohio, which company, after being in operation about ten years, sold its books by public auction and dissolved itself to all intents and purposes.

Last fall some enterprising gentlemen from the East bought up the shares from the stockholders under the plausible pretext of establishing a manual labor school. But instead of doing this they have, under color of the charter, commenced the issue of paper money on a pretty extensive scale. This procedure has excited considerable indignation in the neighborhood, especially since it has been discovered that the company has little wherewith to redeem its issues except "a library," consisting of Harper's Family Library, some old newspapers and some rusty novels and tracts. The chief book in the collection is a copy of "Oliver Twist, with engravings."

The company's issues have been known as those of the Bank of Hamilton County, Ohio. We know not why so much feeling should be excited. "Bank of Hamilton County" is a very sonorous name. A charter is a charter. And

the capital of "The Bank of Hamilton County" is probably quite as sound as that of many other banks which might be mentioned.—From the Journal of Banking, Philadelphia, September 15, 1841.

TEXAS HALF DOLLAR SOON TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Announcement is made in the advertising pages of this issue that the Texas commemorative half dollar will be ready for distribution the latter part of November. The coins are being struck for the American Legion Texas Centennial Committee. A million and a half pieces were authorized by the act of Congress. A description of the designs was published in our August issue. The coins will sell for \$1 each.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Estonia—I kroon, silver, dated 1933. The two dates on the obverse indicate that it is a commemorative issue.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF LINCOLN CENT.

In 1929 you carried a fine article on the twentieth anniversary of the Lincoln cent, and this year an even better article should appear setting forth the facts, especially that the penny now carries the initials on the obverse at the truncation of the bust. I get much pleasure out of calling this fact to general attention because it is not generally known and many will not believe the statement that the initials are really on the coin.

ROBERT K. BOTSFORD.

Nescopeck, Pa., October 17.

HARTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

The Hartford Numismatic Society was organized at Hartford, Conn., on October 16 with fifteen active members. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: President, Dunbar D. Scott; vice-president, Joseph Z. Mathieu; secretary, Maurice Nokes; treasurer, Charles B. Miller; board of governors, George W. Merrow, George S. Godard and Albert C. Bates.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Udaipur (India)—Two anna and one anna, 1933, white metal composition. These are the two smallest issues of a series, all of the same design. The rupee was illustrated in our September, 1933, issue.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to The Numismatist, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

OFFICERS.

President, NELSON T. THORSON, 306 South 19th St., Omaha, Neb.
First Vice-President, HARVEY L. HANSEN, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.
Second Vice-President, RAGNAR L. CEDERLUND, 548 Provident Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
General Secretary, HARRY T. WILSON, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Garfield Park Station, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer, GEORGE H. BLAKE, 12 Highland Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Librarian and Curator, CHARLES W. FOSTER, 100 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

HARLEY L. FREEMAN, Chairman, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 WILLIAM A. PHILPOTT, JR., Secretary Texas Bankers' Association, Dallas, Texas.
 T. JAMES CLARKE, 38 Charles St., Jamestown, N. Y.
 HENRY HUNT, 114 Wabash St., W. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 J. HENRI RIPSTRA, 2126 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA—J. J. GONZALES, 1204 North Ave. N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
ARIZONA—M. JOE MURPHY, Box 405, Phoenix, Ariz.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—R. L. REID, 525 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.
CALIFORNIA—ERNEST R. WERNSTROM, Box 384, San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO—ERNEST CERNY, P. O. Box 111, Denver, Col.
ENGLAND—CHARLES J. BUNN, 125 Grove Lane, Camberwell, London, S. E. 5, England.
GEORGIA—J. J. GONZALES, 1204 North Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
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MICHIGAN—CHARLES L. BRISLEY, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.
MISSOURI—JOHN H. SNOW, 5887 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
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NEVADA—C. O. HERZ, Care R. Herz & Bro., Reno, Nev.
NEW YORK (Lower)—JOSEPH BARNET, 2025 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NEW YORK (Upper)—ROBERT H. LLOYD, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
OHIO—HARLEY L. FREEMAN, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
OKLAHOMA—OSCAR B. JACOBSON, Care of University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
PENNSYLVANIA—ROBERT K. BOTSFORD, Nescopeck, Pa.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—GILBERT S. PEREZ, Care of Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.
RHODE ISLAND—HORACE M. GRANT, 119 Empire St., Providence, R. I.
SOUTH CAROLINA—GAROLD W. TAPP, P. O. Box 25, Greer, S. C.
SOUTH DAKOTA—M. C. TONDERUM, Worthing, S. D.
TENNESSEE—W. D. HOGAN, Parrottsville, Tenn.
TEXAS—C. A. McGLAMERY, 710 S. Waverly Drive, Dallas, Texas.
WASHINGTON—O. P. EKLUND, 0711 Pittsburg St., Spokane, Wash.
WISCONSIN—L. A. BURMEISTER, JR., 2865 N. 18th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
ONTARIO—R. W. THOM, Box 750, Collingwood, Ont., Canada.
QUEBEC—L. A. RENAUD, 747 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT SECRETARIES FOR THE A. N. A.

The list of District Secretaries for the A. N. A. is being revised and the above are the appointments made to the present. As additional appointments are made they will be included in the list.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted November 1, 1934.

- 4571 Norman T. Tapley, 88 Hornsby Street, Fords, N. J.
 4585 Paul Tinchant, 106 Rue Louvain, Brussels, Belgium.
 4586 W. E. May, 1065 North San Antonio Avenue, Pomona, Cal.
 4587 James R. Smith, P. O. Box 296, Imperial, Pa.
 4588 Mrs. Corrinne P. Thorson, 1109 North 56th Street, Omaha, Neb.
 4589 J. C. Stephens, 1702 South Main Street, Elkhart, Ind.
 4590 B. R. Brady, P. O. Box 1595, Lubbock, Texas.
 4591 Joseph E. Kimble, 4740 Elm Avenue, Ashtabula, Ohio.
 4592 Mrs. William H. Schwarz, 1840 Clarion Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 4593 Daniel B. Schulyer, Watertown, N. Y.
 4594 Joseph C. Rovensky, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
 4596 Carl Plumeyey, 3760 Edenhurst Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
 4597 B. W. Campbell, Morrisville, N. Y.
 4598 Harry Hart, 766 West Monterey Avenue, Pomona, Cal.
 4599 B. C. Reynolds, 1814 Alder Street, Bethany, Mo.
 4600 Moe Hirsch, 55 East 125th Street, New York, N. Y.
 4601 Elmer A. George, 220 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 4602 Dr. T. C. Swan, Washington Street, Livonia, N. Y.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to October 10, 1934. If no objections are received prior to December 1, 1934, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the December issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by
Otto Lundehn (United States and German Coins), 7435 Kingston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Rollo E. Gilmore Harry T. Wilson
Charles M. Fenn (Old United States and Foreign Coins), Davis Street, Oakville, Conn.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Frederick T. Brew (General), 7204 Spangler Court, Cleveland, O....	Harley L. Freeman Western Reserve Numismatic Club
Elton E. Young (United States Half Dollars), P. O. Box 43, Glenshaw, Pa.	George Zimmerman Charles S. Manning
Westchester County Coin Club, Wm. S. Dewey, Secy., 38 South 15th Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Julius Gutttag Harry T. Wilson
Mrs. K. G. Schram (United States Coins), 104 Tygert Street, Ripon, Wis.	Kenneth G. Schram W. H. Fratcher
Karl Otto (General), P. O. Box J, Westfield, N. J.	Charles F. O'Malley James M. Wade

I wish to announce the death on September 26, 1934 of Edward L. Miller, Chicago, Ill. He was a member of the Chicago Coin Club for many years. He passed away at the age of 84. We will miss him.

Changes of Address.

- Norman T. Tapley, from 254 Elmwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J., to 88 Hornsby Street, Fords, N. J.
 R. Edward Davis, from 1708 East 69th Street, Chicago, Ill., to 3602 North Seeley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Carl J. Wicklund, from 2817 32nd Avenue, N. E., Portland, Ore., to P. O. Box 5074, Portland, Ore.
 James L. Way, from 443 South 26th Street, Lincoln, Neb., to 720 East 2nd Street, North Platte, Neb.
 Louis R. Hemmer, from 2820 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., to 1400 South 7th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Julius deLagerberg, from Shoreham, Long Island, N. Y., to 240 Midland Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
 Paul D. Wisdom, from 733 North Water Street, Wichita, Kan., to 2004 South Santa Fe Avenue, Wichita, Kan.

Leo J. Sylvor, from 245 West 72nd Street, New York, N. Y., to 2255 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Lewis K. Ferguson, from Asst. to Tech. Cherokee National Forest, Athens, Ga., to 117 College Street, Algona, Iowa.

Joseph E. Ward, from 819 South 10th Street, Lincoln, Neb., to Care Lindell Hotel, 13th & M Streets, Lincoln, Neb.

Vernon L. Brown, from 8829 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 120 Kenilworth Road, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Chase Bank Coin Society, change of Secretary, to George Reuter, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

Ralph W. Miller, from 78 18th Street, Barberton, Ohio, to 18 Swigart Street, Barberton, Ohio.

S. W. Comstock, from Wright Tavern, Concord, Mass., to 14 Hilliard Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Abraham Heidel, from Fosston, Minn., to Kaoyih, Hopei, North China.

Dr. Malcolm Storer, from Islesford, Maine, to 380 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

W. F. Fratcher, from 1434 Michigan Street, Detroit, Mich., to 1032 Michigan Street, Detroit, Mich.

E. T. Wallis, from 832 Wilshire Boul., Los Angeles, Cal., to Girard Station, Canoga Park, Cal.

William C. Barker, from Drawer 710, Daytona Beach, Fla., to P. O. Box 6561, East Germantown Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

O. A. Caldwell, from 117 Brand Street, Glendale, Cal., to 740 Cordova Avenue, Glendale, Cal.

M. S. Meigs, from Edgartown, Mass., to Elm Street, Concord, Mass.

Frank B. Nixdorff, from Gillette, N. J., to 60 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

MORE DISTRICT SECRETARIES APPOINTED.

Nelson T. Thorson, President of the A. N. A., announces the appointment of the following additional District Secretaries:

For Texas, C. A. McGlamery, 710 S. Waverly Drive, Dallas, Texas.

For Illinois, I. T. Kopicki, 2115 S. Clifton Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

For Indiana, Dr. E. D. Skeen, 504 Broadway, Gary, Ind.

RE CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH.

In the convention photograph published in the October issue were a few whom we failed to identify. Word reaches us that the gentleman at the right end of the first row is Charles A. Kays, of Pittsburgh. In the last row the fourth and fifth gentlemen are A. J. Napier and Rudolf Rehula, both also of Pittsburgh. All are members of the P. C. C.

PRESIDENT THORSON'S MESSAGE TO DISTRICT SECRETARIES UNFAIR.

As an attendant at the Cleveland convention, and as a member of the Resolution Committee, I have read with "interest" Mr. Thorson's statement to the District Secretaries. A more childish and unfair statement could hardly be written, although it is entirely in keeping with his attitude on his pet ideas. Mention is made of "well-organized opposition and obstructors." If by this Mr. Thorson refers to the failure of the convention to agree with him on his personal views, then the members assembled were about 95 per cent. obstructionists and we were almost unanimously "all out of step but Jim."

Mr. Thorson presented to the Resolution Committee a recommendation that the sum of \$250 be appropriated for the expenses of District Secretaries. Before passing on this question Mr. Thorson was called into conference and asked if Secretary Wilson supplied all Secretaries with necessary letterheads, envelopes and other stationery whether or not \$150 would not

be sufficient to cover postage, and it was my understanding, unless I do not understand English, that he agreed. This sum was therefore recommended.

Mr. Thorson's other recommendation was that the sum of \$300, heretofore provided for the Publicity Committee, be abandoned. It was my unpleasant duty to present this resolution to the floor, although I was certainly not in favor of it and voted against it. The proceedings of the convention after this resolution was introduced was ridiculous and entirely out of order. A schoolboy with the slightest knowledge of orderly procedure would have recognized within a very short time that this recommendation was not favorably received and that the motion would be lost. Instead of putting the question to vote Mr. Thorson permitted endless discussion, and he himself spoke time after time urging its adoption, which in itself was a violation of any known rule of order. When he finally did put the vote the resolution was defeated vociferously and almost unanimously. Mr. Thorson's childish appeal to the members to support his recommendation because by so doing would be supporting "our President" was in keeping with his other attempts to crowd his personal ideas down our throats. It was very apparent to many that the real reason back of this move to discontinue all advertising was not a question of "economy" but was solely personal, based on the fact that he was not "consulted" as to the means used in spending the princely sum of \$300. As a matter of knowledge no single man has ever done more for the A. N. A., and certainly none of us have the interest more at heart, than the chairman of the Publicity Committee, and I would venture to say that several times the sum asked for was spent in time, postage, etc., last year and the results speak for themselves.

As far as the District Secretaries are concerned, there is no question of their value, and the writer and many others who are deeply interested have urged the necessity of live, active Secretaries—and more of them. Several should be appointed from the larger States where there is sufficient population, and possible members could be found, and there was certainly no desire on the part of anyone to minimize the importance of supporting them fully.

It is to be hoped that in the future we can avoid the personal question and limit our remarks and efforts to the betterment and welfare of the American Numismatic Association. Certainly none are more interested in this advancement than yours truly,

H. D. GIBBS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 12, 1934.

MR. MOORE ENTERTAINS CINCINNATI COIN CLUB.

Waldo C. Moore and Mrs. Moore were host and hostess to the members of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association at their homes in Lewisburg, Ohio, on October 9. It was the club's regular meeting and was held at Mr. Moore's home to give the members an opportunity to see his collection. Twenty-two members from Cincinnati, and several from other points in Ohio, as well as a number of personal friends, were present.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Dr. A. H. MacCordick, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at the Y. M. C. A. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1562 Westview Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just east of Third Ave., Bronx, New York City. F. S. Knobloch, Secretary, 1055 East 232d St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month. William R. Tait, Secretary, 586 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mon-

days at Central Y. M. C. A. Jack E. Bishop, Secretary, 318 Genesee Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Sidney Haas, Secretary, 6421 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City—Meets third Monday of each month. George Reuter, Secretary, 18 Pine Street, New York City.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Oliver H. Griffin, Secretary, 2724 Westerville Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. V. Parker, Secretary, 6004 Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Detroit News conference room, Lafayette and Second Blvd. A. M. Livingston, Secretary, 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City. Frank C. Ross, Secretary, 15 East 62d St., Kansas City, Mo.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mrs. Frank B. Nixdorf, Secretary, 60 N. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paul-hus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Northwest Coin Club, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets third Tuesday of the month at Central Y. M. C. A. Lyman F. Johnson, Secretary, 15 S. Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Omaha Coin Club, Omaha, Neb.—Meets first Friday evening of each month at Omaha City Hall. A. J. Pilmaier, Secretary, 2108 S. 35th Ave., Omaha, Neb.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 509, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Joseph B. Harzinski, Secretary, 9 Arlington St., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Henry Paul Busch, Secretary, 1006 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Paul S. Burns, Secretary, 2012 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Utica Coin Club, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 249 Genesee St. F. Harrington, Secretary, 249 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts., N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets third Tuesday of each month. William S. Dewey, Secretary, 38 South Fifteenth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets third Friday of each month at the Home Saving and Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 519 Garfield Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—309th regular monthly meeting, September 14th, Arthur W. Deas, vice-president, presiding. Twenty-four members and one guest were present.

The topic for the evening was "Coins of the New Countries of Post-War Europe" and an exhibition of United States half dollars. Exhibits were as follows:

D. M. Bullowa: 1929 Nuremburg, 6 and 10 Fcs.; 1929, Latvia, 5 lats and 50 santini; 1930 Estonia, 2 kroni; 1929 Hungary, 2 penjo.

M. F. Kortjohn: Various half dollars of Philadelphia mint.

H. J. Stein: Mithradates VI, King of Pontus, Lit. B. C. 119-63.

J. M. Wade: 3 large copper cents, 1798, 1803, 1809.

R. Robertson: First issue of the Vatican City coins, dated 1929.

E. Smith: Uncirculated currency dollars struck in brass and pewter. Brass impression from the original Confederate half dollar die, showing cancellation.

E. Kraus: Czecho-Slovakia, 2 heller zinc, 5 and 10 heller copper, 20, 25, 50 heller nickel, 1 and 5 kronen nickel, 5, 10 and 20 kronen silver, 10 kronen commem. silver, 1 ducat, 2, 5 and 10 ducats gold. Convention badge and program from Cleveland.

O. T. Sghia: 1796 half dollar.

W. R. Tait: Albania, 5 and 10 leku in copper, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lek nickel, 1, 2 and 5 francs. Esthonia, 2 krooni. Hungary, 2, 10, 20 and 50 filler, 1, 2 and 5 pengo. Jugoslavia, 1 and 10 dinars. Latvia, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 santimu, 1 and 2 lati. Lithuania, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centu, 1, 2 and 5 litts. 6 coins of Syria.

M. Wormser: Issues of new post-war countries—Iraq, Hedjaz, Danzig, Ireland, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Albania, Poland.

J. Zug: Half dollars—1794, 1795, 2 leaves below eagle; 1795, 3 leaves below eagle; 1836, milled edge; 1846, 6 over horizontal six. About a dozen pattern and trial piece half dollars. \$10 Silver Certificate, Series 1933, Nos. 1 and 2. \$10 Silver Certificates, Series 1934, Nos. 10 and 11.

Mr. Wormser, our official representative at the A. N. A., spoke most amusingly on various sidelights of the convention. Mr. Wormser was thanked for his very excellent report.

The Bronx Coin Club extended a standing invitation to any of the members of our club to attend their meetings.

The executive committee suggested as the topic for the October meeting, "New World Money of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century and the Early United States Dollars from 1794 to 1873." The suggestion was adopted.

J. M. Swanson exhibited the model for the Howland Wood Presidential medal. It was examined by all of the members and considered a very good likeness of our former president, Mr. Wood. As a matter of fact, all the members considered the model the best that Mr. Swanson has ever made. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the sculptor, J. M. Swanson.

We had as a visitor, Dr. Sheldon, from the Chicago Coin Club. Dr. Sheldon is on a visit to New York for a short time on his way abroad, where he expects to stay about a year. He informed the club that he was particularly interested numismatically in the Colonial coppers and 1793 and 1794 cents. We were all very pleased to have Dr. Sheldon with us and hoped he would enjoy his trip abroad and visit us on his return to New York.

The Secretary took advance orders on the Howland Wood Presidential medal. The silver medals cost \$5 and the bronze and nickel \$2.50.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—310th regular meeting, October 12th, Arthur W. Deas, vice-president, presiding. Twenty members and one guest were present.

David M. Bullowa read a paper entitled "Some Interesting Commemorative Coins." A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Bullowa for his excellent paper.

The topic for the evening was "New World Money of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century and the Early United States Dollars from 1794 to 1873." Exhibits were as follows:

D. M. Bullowa: 1903 U. S. A., St. Louis McKinley gold \$1; 1903 Waldeck, 5 marks, Frederick; 1921 U. S. A. Alabama half dollar; 1900 Brazil, 4000 reis; 1928 Italy, 20 lire, VE III; 1930 Germany, 5 marks; 1930 German, 3 marks, W. V. D., Vogelweide; 1930 Austria, 2 schilling, W. V. D., Vogelweide; 1929 Waldeck and Prussia, 3 marks, 4-1-29; 1926 U. S. A., Sesqui half dollar; 1865 Bremen, thaler, gold.

L. Kusterer: Types of United States silver dollars.

E. Smith: Pattern copper 1792 disme.

E. Kraus: Ducat of Mathias I of Hungary. Ducat of Marie Theresa of Hungary, 1756.

R. Holzman: 1892 50 centavos of Colombia with Columbus' portrait.

F. Zerbe: Uncatalogued varieties, one each, of the Bryan money and Leshar dollar series. A scarce \$2 note of Newfoundland. A check, 1809, signed by Wm. Meredith, early Secretary of the Treasury.

W. Tousel: Silver dollars from 1794 to 1804. Pieces of Eight, Peru.

Dr. Mabbott: The Hurrah Campaign Procession badge for McKinley, 1896, made at Cincinnati, metal and paper.

Dr. Hahn: Silver medal to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by authority of the Committee of One Hundred citizens of New York. Obverse, portrait of Columbus surrounded by the caravels on conventionalized waves; reverse, coats-of-arms of Spain and United States, also inscription and date. Diameter 57 mm.

J. Guttag: Several varieties of the 4 maravidi pieces of Santo Domingo, one with Roman numbers and another with Arabic numerals. Mr. Guttag stated that Santo Domingo was undoubtedly the first place in the New World that issued coins. The silver coins are extremely rare, as there are only 9 specimens known, in all denominations. Peruvian coins issued under Philip II in denominations of 1, 2, 4 and 8 reales of distinct designs. One coin from Mexico, the 8-real piece of Charles and Johanna. This is the only specimen known; the letter R identifies it with the assayer of the Mexican mint, Alonso del Rincon, who also was the assayer of the first Peruvian coins, 1536-1555.

J. Barnet: \$5 gold bill, First National Gold Bank of California, San Francisco. Reverse showing gold pieces.

A. W. Deas: Two medals, Centenary of the Battle of Plattsburg, 1874, and souvenir of Bartholdi, Statue of Liberty, 1876.

F. C. C. Boyd: Collection of die varieties of silver dollars from 1795 to 1860 in uncirculated and proof condition. 1853 O Mint half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime with arrows. 1853 O Mint half dime without arrows. 1853 Philadelphia Mint one dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime without arrows. 1853 Philadelphia Mint half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime with arrows.

The Secretary officially placed on sale the Howland Wood Presidential Medal, silver costing \$5, bronze costing \$2, and nickel costing \$2.50.

The membership committee submitted the name of Charles T. O'Malley, Rahway, N. J. Mr. O'Malley's name will be up for election at the November meeting.

The executive committee suggested as the topic for the November meeting, "Coins of Serbia, Montenegro and Jugoslavia," also type United States dollars from 1873 to 1928, and Leshar dollars. The suggestion was adopted.

A nominating committee was up for election at this meeting, and by vote of the club the following were elected; Howland Wood, chairman; J. Barnet and M. Wormser.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—September 10. Meeting called to order by President Andrews with ten members present.

After a short business session the meeting was turned over to Mr. Turner, chairman of the exhibition committee, who had assembled a fine lot of early large cents, and Mr. McCrory read a paper on large cents of 1793 to 1799, inclusive, which was a very thorough treatise on the subject.

An auction was held after the meeting was adjourned at which some fine coins were sold.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Oct. 8. Meeting called to order by President Andrews with fourteen members and a large number of guests. The guests included Wm. H. Schwarz, of Cincinnati, and his daughter, Betty.

After a short business session the President turned the meeting over to Dr. Henderson, who, in turn, introduced the speaker of the evening, Wm. H. Schwarz, who spoke for an hour as he explained the different processes of refining gold and silver at his smelter at Cincinnati. His daughter, Betty, helped explain the different processes of refining by the use of moving pictures on a screen. This talk by Mr. Schwarz was the most interesting topic the club had ever heard, and all members feel that this was the best meeting held since it was organized.

Three new names were offered for membership in the club.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—170th meeting, September 10. Eleven members were present.

Mr. Draudt reported on our exhibit, which will be placed in the Hobby Fair, November 13-17th.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hopkins: Club tokens of 1934, struck in silver, copper, aluminum, tin, zinc, brass, red, white and black fibre.

Mr. Whittall: Roman second bronzes of Licinius, Sr. and Licinius, Jr.; also 17 large copper coins of foreign countries in fine to uncirculated condition.

Mr. Mosher: Fifteen Canadian communion tokens struck in lead; medal of Buffalo Centennial, 1832 to 1932.

Mr. Taylor: Cleveland 1934 A. N. A. convention badge and medal.

Mr. Becker: \$1 greenback, first issue, 1862, signed by Chittenden and Spinner; 15-cent fractional note, red back, autographed, Allison and Spinner.

After the adjournment an auction was held.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—171st meeting, September 24. The meeting was called to order by President Mosher. Eleven members and two visitors were present.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hopkins: 1934 United States silver half dollars, Philadelphia Mint; oversize wooden nicked from Hopkins' mint, dated 1933; twenty-five exceedingly rare Civil War tokens struck in copper, brass, pewter, silver, zinc and aluminum.

Mr. Taylor: \$1 note of the Bank of America at Buffalo, dated 1839, signed by Robert Pomeroy; 10c. and 25c. scrip on Central City Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., dated Sept. 1862; 1934 Oregon Trail commemorative half dollar.

Mr. Mosher: Books, catalog of Stewart Lockhart's collection of Chinese copper coins; "Melanesian Shell Money," by A. B. Lewis; "British Colonial Coins," by Atkins; "English Coins," by G. C. Brooke, and "Scott's Silver and Gold, and Nickel and Copper Coins," 1912.

After the adjournment an auction was held.

OMAHA COIN CLUB—October 5. Nine members were present, President Thorson in the chair.

Mr. Thorson presented everyone with a coin from India, which is the smallest coin known, the chuckrum, which was in use from about 1880 to 1900.

Mr. Ford also presented each member present with a U. S. cent of 1932, surrounded by an aluminum disk showing on one side that same is good for \$2.50 on any purchase of \$25 or over, and on the reverse the name of the furniture store in Council Bluffs, Iowa, known as the Continental Keller Co., 311-315 West Broadway.

Mr. Cleland was the speaker of the evening, which was the most interesting so far, as he was able to give first-hand information on monies and conditions in Russia, England, Africa and the South American republics.

The speaker for the next meeting will be A. P. Ford.

Coins from countries commencing with the letter F and U. S. dimes will be brought to the next meeting, November 2, for sale, trade and discussion.

Following the auction the members adjourned to the Fontenelle Hotel, where the Trans-Mississippi Stamp Club was making arrangements for the national stamp convention to be held at the Joslyn Memorial, October 8 to 14, to convey the good wishes for success of their undertaking.

SYRACUSE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—49th meeting, September 11, Robert G. Evans, president, presiding. Nine members were present.

Application for membership was received from Frank O. Webster, Syracuse, N. Y., who was elected to membership.

The secretary read a letter from the Rochester Numismatic Association inviting the Syracuse Numismatic Association to a joint meeting to be held at Lyons, N. Y., on a date convenient to our association.

On a suggestion received from the Central New York Numismatic Convention Committee, the convention scheduled to be held on September 25th was postponed to October 23d.

An interesting auction followed adjournment.

SYRACUSE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—50th meeting, September 25, Robert G. Evans, president, presiding. Eight members and two visitors were present.

Application for membership received from B. W. Campbell, of Morrisville, N. Y., who was elected to membership.

Secretary read a communication from the Rochester Numismatic Association accepting the invitation to participate and cooperate in making a bigger and better Central New York Numismatic Convention, also cancelling the proposed Lyons, N. Y., meeting. The following associations have promised to participate in the event: The Rochester Numismatic Association, the Utica Coin Club, the Cortland Coin Club, the Syracuse Numismatic Association. Also, individual collectors not connected with any association, located in central parts of New York.

Program as scheduled: Get-together; dinner; display; talks and auction. The meeting will be called to order by Harry J. Cook, who will act as toastmaster.

Auction followed adjournment and presided over by Mr. Bluestone.

HEART OF AMERICA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (Kansas City)—September 10, with 35 in attendance.

Wm. G. Jerrems, the first President of the A. N. A. and an honorary life member of our club, made a very interesting talk on numismatics in general.

G. M. Babst exhibited a set of Maundy money and read a most interesting paper on them.

Mrs. Cora E. Steele, our club historian and only woman member, favored us with a most instructive talk on the history of numismatics.

The auction sale was unusually active and many valuable coins were bid in.

As an expression of good wishes and special greetings to our new club, D. C. Wismer, of Hatfield, Pa., sent a cancelled check more than a hundred years old. The club greatly appreciates Mr. Wismer's kindly gesture.

A member of the club donated a dealer's catalogue of 1890 to the club's library. It is very interesting for comparison purposes.

Two new members were added to the roster.

HEART OF AMERICA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, Kansas City, held its monthly meeting October 8th with a big attendance, both members and visitors.

Leonard L. Stearns gave a most instructive talk on "Necessity Coins," supplementing it with his large collection of Hard Times tokens. Mr. Stearns' collection is one of the most complete in the country.

Charles C. Stump had his complete set of commemorative coins on display, and it was greatly admired by the visitors.

Donald K. Shaffer's two mis-struck dimes aroused considerable interest. One new member was added to the roster.

The club has arranged for a window display of coins in a downtown store window as a starter for its fall campaign for new members.

BRONX COIN CLUB—13th regular meeting, September 26th, O. T. Sghia, president, presiding. Thirteen members and two guests were present.

A paper was read by Mr. Dewey on "The United States Half Dollar." A paper entitled "Notes on the Manufacture of Ancient Coins" was read by Mr. Stein. Drawings illustrating the coin press or stamping device accompanied Mr. Stein's paper. Mr. Hentgen read a paper on "The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg." Rising votes of thanks were extended Messrs. Dewey, Stein and Hentgen.

As the topic for the evening was: Coins of countries whose names begin with the letters K and L, medals and tokens of New York, and the United States half dollar series from 1794 to 1836, the exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Clark: Half dollars of 1795, 1807 and 1836. Coins of Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Lorraine and Lundy Island.

Mr. Dewey: Half dollars of 1807 and 1823. Jade ring money of China.

Mr. Gutttag: Half dollars of 1796 and 1797; 1823 half dollar in copper; Lesher dollar, No. 559; Kentucky cent, and a medal commemorating the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825.

Mr. Hanson: Half dollar of 1795.

Mr. Hentgen: Medals of New York and coins of the four dynasties of Luxembourg.

Mr. Kennedy: A series of half dollars from 1803 to 1834.

Mr. Knobloch: Coins of Korea, Liberia and Lithuania.

Mr. Kortjohn: A series of half dollars from 1795 to 1836; the 1934 issue 50c., P, D and S mints; 25c., 10c., 5c. and 1c. pieces of the P and D mints.

Mr. Little: Half dollars of 1805 and 1823.

Mr. Sghia: A series of half dollars from 1794 to 1836; coins of Lombardy and Lubeck, and tokens of New York.

Mr. Werner: Twelve types of half dollars in various metals, all counterfeit; 6 pattern half dollars; Confederate restrike half dollar and the A. N. A. convention badge of 1934.

It was suggested that a token be struck for our first anniversary. This matter was postponed until further information could be obtained.

The by-laws of the club were suspended and Charles Little was unanimously elected to membership.

A report of the August auction committee was read.

A token of the Bronx Bar and Grill was donated to the club's collection of Bronx items by Mr. Kortjohn.

It was decided that our anniversary meeting in October be devoted to the ladies. The regular United States issue will be postponed; instead, each member is requested to bring his most interesting coins.

NORTHAMPTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—September 26. The meetings again opened after the Summer recess. Eight members were present.

After the business meeting the members were entertained by a very interesting and comprehensive talk, illustrated by folders and pictures, by John E. Morse on his trip to the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Morse was tendered a rising vote of thanks by the members.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—231st meeting, September 12th, after the summer vacation. President Gaylord presided. Nine members were present.

Mr. Morse displayed his convention badge, which now has sixteen bars; also the beautiful badge issued at the convention this year.

Other exhibits for the evening were:

Mr. Oliver: 1795 dollar, variety with three leaves under wing; 1802 cent; 1808 half dollar in very fine condition.

Mr. Morse: Broken-bank bills of the Brighton Bank, \$20, \$50 and \$100.

Mr. Pond: The Maryland half dollar and medal.

Mr. Gaylord: Gold dollar of 1874 in proof.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—232nd meeting, October 10, President Gaylord presiding. Nine members were present.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Morris: Continental currency signed by one of his ancestors, and many broken-bank bills and foreign paper money.

Mr. Parsons: Fine Continental currency and scrip.

Mr. Hanks: Some very fine scrip and broken-bank bills.

Mr. Oliver: Hundreds of pieces of uncirculated fractional currency, single, blocks and sheets, a beautiful display.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—September 4th Seven members were present.

Plans and arrangements for the fall exhibition and auction were discussed. Each member present stated that he would have his exhibit ready at the proper time.

As the first half of the program, Mr. Hardwick was asked to tell of his visit to the A. N. A. convention, which he did in a very interesting manner, describing the exhibits and events during his stay there. He also stated that the resolution of greeting which was prepared by members of the club was read to the assembled convention and was well received.

Mr. Gonzales was then asked to tell about the founding of the club, which occurred almost exactly five years before this meeting. He did so in a short talk, and entertained the members as he told of the early struggles of the club to gain a foothold and its gradual growth.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—18th meeting, Oct. 10th, President Kraus in the chair. Thirteen members and seven visitors were present.

The President appointed Messrs. Werner, Klaif and Tait as a nominating committee.

Mr. Schmidt read an interesting paper on "Large Cents of 1793."

Mr. Kraus read an article on Belgian coins.

Mr. Shanahan spoke briefly on coins of Brazil.

Mr. Schmall read an instructive paper on obsolete American bank notes having illustrations of U. S. coins equivalent to the face value of the note.

It was decided that the subjects for the next two meetings should be as follows:

For November: "U. S. Small Cents and Coins of Foreign Countries Beginning With the Letter C."

For December: "U. S. Two-Cent Pieces and Coins of Foreign Countries Beginning With the Letter D." Mr. Koopman will talk on two-cent pieces and Mr. Werner will talk on the foreign coins.

Application for membership was received from William Mandell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Deas: A bank note of the Bank of the United States dated 1830.

Mr. Koopman: Complete set of 1927 proof British silver coins from three pence to crown; China, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 bu, silver; Russia, 1 kopek of 1799 and 5 kopeks of 1833.

Mr. Kortjohn: Large cents, 1794 to 1857, and coins of Baden, Bavaria, Bolivia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, British West Africa and Brandenburg.

Mr. Kosoff: Bavaria, Maximilian II, five gulden, 1856; Belgium, $\frac{1}{4}$ franc of Leopold I; Brandenburg, 1539, thaler of George and Albert.

Mr. Kraus: Belgium, 20 francs gold, 1868, and franc silver, 1887, of Leopold II; nickel, copper and zinc coins of Belgium and Bulgaria; Bohemia groschen and Hungarian ducat of Mathias I, 1450-86.

Mr. Leeder: Mexican peso, 1837; Adolph Herzog, 25th anniversary of reign, 1804; Portugal, 40 reis, 1828; 1799, Frederick William III, thaler of Prussia.

Mr. Schmall: Large collection of obsolete American bank notes, each having illustrations of coins equivalent to the face value of the note.

Mr. Schmidt: Silver and nickel coins of Brazil and Bolivia; copper coins of Bermuda, British North Borneo, British Guiana, and British Honduras.

Mr. Sghia: Large cents of 1793-4-9-1804-33-43.

Mr. Shanahan: Coins of Portuguese Brazil, Empire of Brazil and Republic of Brazil.

A very successful auction sale was then held.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—September 20. The meeting was called to order by President McGlamery, with eight members and one visitor present.

A letter of resignation from Carl Raskin was read and accepted by the club.

Mr. Philpott told of the activities and exhibits of the A. N. A. at the Cleveland meeting.

Mr. Schultz, who was to have been the program chairman for the evening, being unable to attend, the program, "Fractional Currency," was turned over to Mr. Philpott, who gave the history of each issue, as well as a complete exhibit of all denominations.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—October 2, President Marlier in the chair. Eleven members and one guest were present.

Mr. Hunt gave a talk on the Cleveland convention.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Piper: 23 assorted medals.

Mr. Hall: Eight bronze medals of Abraham Lincoln; a Maryland Tercentenary medal; a medal celebrating the Sesquicentennial of the organization of the M. E. Church in America.

Mr. Hunt: Two varieties Connecticut cents, 1787, and 7 Scotch lead farthings.

Mr. Barker: Netherlands, 4 silver guldens, 1897, 1898, 1911 and 1923; also two German medals.

Mr. Gies: Two silver proof sets, 1873, one with and one without arrows.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—Sept. 13th. Fourteen members and four guests were present. Mr. Reinhart presided.

Application for membership was received from Messrs. Sanders, Rehula and Levy.

Mr. Hunt reported on the A. N. A. convention for the benefit of the members who did not attend.

At the close of the business session the following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Hunt: Colonial copper coins; Masonic chapter pennies, and a Hubbard's coin premium list of 1887.

Mr. Napier: Eight early U. S. dollars and a cent of 1795.

H. D. Gibbs: Ring dollar of Prince Edward Island; ten U. S. cents; 150 varieties of German porcelain coins; two varieties of Fiji Islands "gold standard" money made of whale teeth.

Mr. Barker: Roman denarius of Rutilia family.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—227th meeting, August 29th, President Wernstrom presiding. Ten members and two guests were present.

Communications were read from Farran Zerbe, Nelson T. Thorson and Harry T. Wilson.

The report of the program committee was read and ordered filed with thanks.

R. W. Schumacher was elected a member.

President Wernstrom asked Mr. Thomson to speak regarding the committee for the society's permanent fund. He announced that it would be the goal of the committee to have such a fund to present to the society at the time of celebrating the 20th anniversary in April, 1935.

The secretary read current events, being a collection of numismatic clippings of recent date.

The program for the evening featured "Oriental Countries." President Wernstrom and Secretary Hansen spoke on the subject from exhibits. President Wernstrom had furnished several frames covering Siam, Japan, Korea and China. Among the Siam pieces were porcelain coins and bullet money. Japan had bean money, tempo gold and silver coins, as well as copper square-hole pieces. From China there was temple money, mirror money, chess money, a rare 1000-cash bank note and numerous others.

Mr. Kraft exhibited a square silver drachm of Bactria, which revealed the existence of a Grecian kingdom in the northwestern part of India.

CHASE BANK COIN SOCIETY—The Chase Bank Coin Society resumed its meetings, after having discontinued them for the summer, on September 24th, with V. L. Brown, president, presiding. Seven members and one guest were present.

The president announced that Robert Robinson had resigned as secretary of the society because the meeting nights conflicted with school. George Reuter was unanimously elected to this position.

The members were full of enthusiasm and the society is planning to have some very fine meetings this coming year. Everyone was interested in the new currency that had been issued during the summer, and Andrew Semple had available for those present some 1934 quarters. The Society was also interested in the brief report that Vernon Brown gave in regard to the A. N. A. convention held in Cleveland during August.

This meeting was devoted principally to informal discussions and formulating plans for the coming year. The October meeting will be held on the 15th and Thomas Gurney is planning to read a paper entitled "The Process of Making Coins."

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—80th regular meeting, October 2. Twenty members were present. A visitor was the Rev. Dr. Ward, for many years a missionary in Persia.

The name of Mr. T. A. Frandi was presented for membership, to be voted upon at the next meeting.

Mr. Carlsen spoke on Finland and the Finns and exhibited several coins of Sweden, from his collection, struck at Abo, Finland, when that country belonged to Sweden. It will be recalled that it was a Swedish King who first made Finland a Grand Duchy. Finland used Swedish money, some

issues being struck at Abo. In 1809 Finland was invaded and annexed by the Russian troops, thereafter using Russian coins until 1865. Finland was always a separate entity, not strictly a part of the Russian Empire. It had its own Diet, its Grand Duke (the Russian Emperor) being represented by a Governor-General; all other government and army officers being required to be Finnish subjects. In 1865 Finland adopted the French system of coinage, the unit being the markka (plural markkaa), equal to the French gold franc (19.3 cents U. S.), divided into 100 pennia (singular penni).

Rev. Dr. Ward spoke of his experiences in Persia, where he saw some ancient Persian coins dug up, many of which he purchased. He exhibited a number of them, though he frankly stated he knew nothing about them. He said that most of the students in his mission school at Teheran were Moslems, though a few were Nestorian Christians from the mountains of western Persia, and there were two or three Zoroastrian fire-worshippers, of whom there are only a very small number left.

Mr. Jorgensen described and spoke upon Dr. Ward's coins, which cover every period of Persia's monetary history; coins of Darius, the Parthians, the Greeks, Sassanians, and medieval and modern Persia. Mr. Jorgensen's talk was, as usual, extremely interesting. Some of the coins were Persian issues of the Caliphs of Baghdad.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB—September 20, fifth meeting, at the home of Julius Guttag, in New Rochelle. Seven members were present.

The topic for the evening was "Commemorative Coins" and the exhibits were as follows:

Mrs. Dewey: A collection of United States commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Dewey: 1916 McKinley and 1915 Panama-Pacific gold dollars; 1901 commemorative 2-mark piece of Germany; a Washington-Lafayette silver dollar, and an Isabella quarter dollar.

Mr. Guttag: A Nevada Centennial dollar; the 2, 5 and 10-kronur coins commemorating the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Iceland; Centennial medals of Philadelphia; 5, 10 and 20 lire pieces of the Republic of San Marino, dated 1930, and a large bronze medal struck for the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dated 1927.

Mr. Hyde: A set of United States commemorative half dollars and a number of one-ruble pieces struck by the former Czarist Government of Russia.

Mr. Guttag stated that the replies to the questionnaires sent to all members of the club and prospects during August indicated that there was some objection to meeting on Monday nights and also to the practice of having dinner as a club prior to the meetings. After some discussion it was decided to change the regular meeting night to the third Tuesday evening of each month, and the secretary was requested to advise the editor of *The Numismatist* of this change by letter so that the regular notice in that publication could be corrected accordingly. It was also decided to give up the Roger Smith Hotel, in White Plains, as the regular meeting place for the time being and seek quarters in either New Rochelle or Mount Vernon, since the majority of the present members live in these two places. Mr. Hyde offered the use of a room at the Fleetwood Bank, in Mount Vernon, for the October meeting, and the club accepted with thanks.

Chase Bank tokens were distributed to all present with the compliments of the institution.

The secretary was requested to apply to the American Numismatic Association for a club membership in that organization.

It was decided to defer formal organization until the December meeting at which the roll will be closed to charter membership and a constitution and by-laws will be drawn up.

Mr. Guttag asked the club to submit suggestions relative to the design for a seal and suggested that it should embody some distinctly Westchester feature, if possible.

The secretary reported that the club would sponsor an exhibit of numismatic items at the Mount Vernon Public Library for two weeks beginning September 24, and invited all to loan specimens for this purpose. It was suggested that the club arrange similar exhibits in other parts of the County.

The recent appearance of the 1934 issue of the Oregon Trail Commemorative half dollar prompted a discussion which ended in a vote to go on record as opposing the issuance of any more coins of this series unless at least

some alteration other than the date should be made in either the obverse or reverse design. The secretary was instructed to report this decision to the A. N. A. in the form of a letter.

Mr. Gutttag supplied specimens of the new Maryland half dollar at \$1 each to those who were interested. General approval of the design of this newest issue was expressed by the members.

The topic for the next meeting will be "Columbus in Numismatics."

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—September 13th, twelfth meeting, New Jersey Numismatic Society was held. Twenty-three members and two guests were present.

A motion was passed that the October meeting be turned over to the wives of the members, having them as our guests at dinner and planning a program which would prove of interest. Each member was urged to bring his wife to the dinner and meeting. J. A. Frayne will talk on the very interesting subject, on which he is well-informed, of "Coins, Medals and Decorations." An auction will follow.

The names of Mrs. Franklin F. Kehr and Frederick H. Maurer were presented for consideration and both have been accepted as members.

The meeting was then turned over to the speaker of the evening, J. N. Spiro, who delivered an excellent talk on "Coins of New Jersey," which he illustrated with very fine specimens.

Mr. O'Malley auctioned a number of lots offered for sale by members.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—September 24. The first autumn meeting was held at the Boston City Club. President Wardner occupied the chair, with ten others present.

The secretary read a letter from A. A. Grinnell, of Detroit, presenting to the society a splendid uncirculated and low-numbered U. S. Treasury note of the first issue in 1862. The gift was much appreciated and the secretary was instructed to send the thanks of the society to Mr. Grinnell.

Members of the two committees appointed to investigate the questions of permanent quarters for the society and the possible revision of the by-laws were not yet ready to bring in their report.

The secretary read a letter from the managers of the proposed New England Hobby Collector's Show to be held in Horticultural Hall, December 11 to 15. The president was authorized to appoint a committee of three, to report at the next meeting on the question of the society occupying a booth. The president appointed Messrs. Davis (chairman), Hamilton and Prior.

Shepard Pond read a paper on the "Assignats of the French Revolution," showing the purposes of issue, the depreciation of, and the ultimate extinction of this paper currency. A number of assignats were shown by Mr. Pond and Mr. Stafford.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—164th regular meeting, Oct. 10, President Budde in the chair and 31 members and guests present.

Ray D. Walston and Allen W. Johnson were elected to membership.

The meeting on November 14th being the annual meeting, the nominating committee was appointed, and the entertainment committee was instructed to arrange for dinner in the main dining room at 6.30, prepare a suitable auction, and to urge everyone to make exhibits.

Mr. Gibbs gave a short talk on the pleasures of coin collecting. Mr. King talked on mints and mint marks, and Mr. Joers spoke regarding his forty years' experience as a collector.

Exhibits were as follows:

H. D. Gibbs: A complete series of every denomination of Swedish copper coins from the first issue to the present day, including an uncirculated specimen of the 1 ore, 1715, the only one known in American collections today.

J. J. King: Four Roman coins of the London mint with various mint marks; Saxon penny showing the name of the moneyer and the place of mint; Edward I penny, Edward II penny, and Henry VI groat showing various mint marks and moneyers' names to illustrate his talk; two British medals of the late war which had been awarded to him and an Iron Cross which he picked up at Cambrie; one British medal on the Zulu War which had been awarded to Mr. King's father, and a piece of the first gold mined in Australia.

John W. Gregor: Scarce specimens of German "notgeld" in silk and linen, issued by the city of Bielefeld; an 1836 U. S. dime with die break across obverse; 1934 Oregon Trail half dollar and half dollars from 1820 to 1830 in uncirculated condition.

L. W. Booth: A complete type set of U. S. coins from half cent to ten dollars; also a set of commemorative half dollars and a number of U. S. gold coins.

A. P. Spencer: Two Roman quinarii, one of Fulvia, wife of Mark Antony, and one of Augustus, 14 A. D.; denarius of Otho, 67 A. D., and a second bronze of Nero, 54 A. D.

J. H. Flowers: A specimen of the wooden nickel issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Fenton, Mich., 1934, framed with the newspaper write-up pertaining to this issue.

After a short auction the meeting adjourned.

JOINT MEETING OF CLUBS AT BATAVIA, N. Y.

A joint meeting of the Rochester and Buffalo Numismatic Associations was held at Batavia, N. Y., in the Hotel Richmond, Saturday, October 13. The following were present: From Buffalo, Messrs. Mosher, Hopkins, Lloyd, Becker, Schunke, Wolsley, Whittall and Cage; from Rochester, Messrs. Bauer, Gillette, Moore, Foster, Sunday, Lindboe, Amberg, Babin, Harzinski, Horner, Plumb and Sloane

As toastmaster, George J. Bauer made things very interesting and held the interest of everyone with a description, given for the first time, of his American collection, recently disposed of to a prominent dealer. The short talk of Mr. Bauer on the pleasures he derived from making this splendid collection fascinated the group and was of special appeal to the many newcomers. Short talks were given by Mr. Mosher, president of the Buffalo Numismatic Association; Mr. Foster, better known to all as Librarian of the A. N. A., now president of the Rochester Numismatic Association; Mr. Sunday, well known as an auctioneer of special ability, and Mr. Lloyd, A. N. A. District Secretary for Western New York.

The group enjoyed a fine dinner and adjourned to witness a short but snappy auction conducted by W. F. Sunday. The catalog prepared listed some eighty lots, some additional lots being added later. Bidding was good and practically all lots were disposed of at fair prices. The items consisted of American coins and notes, foreign paper money, transportation tokens, ancient Roman, Greek and Egyptian coins, miscellaneous foreign coins in all metals, with a few encased postage stamps and badges.

The gathering broke up at 11 o'clock, with a few members still chatting until long after midnight.

R. H. L.

EXHIBIT OF COINS IN BALTIMORE DEPARTMENT STORE.

From October 11 to 20 an exhibit of coins and paper money was on exhibition in the department store of May Company, Baltimore. The eight show cases contained a representative collection of coins and currency of 95 countries, including many gold issues. The exhibit was placed by Perera Company, New York City, dealers in foreign currencies, exchange and securities, and was in charge of John B. Brookes, manager of the foreign money department of the company. The exhibit will be shown in St. Louis, Denver and Los Angeles before being returned to New York.

MR. MOORE EXHIBITS AT COUNTY FAIR.

What was termed by one of the newspapers "a bright spot" at the Preble County (Ohio) Fair in September was a numismatic exhibit by Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio. The exhibit was made up principally of novelties in Mr. Moore's collection and included obsolete paper money, one-cent checks of celebrities, and emergency scrip of recent months.

VERY PRIDEFULLY

I am delighted to announce another outstanding numismatic achievement—the purchase of no less than the

Geo. J. Bauer Collection

OF AMERICAN GOLD,
SILVER AND COPPER COINS
AND FOREIGN GOLD.

And What a Collection!

An achievement of fifty years of ardent and intelligent collecting. Rarities in all series—and the entire collection in almost practically uncirculated or proof condition.

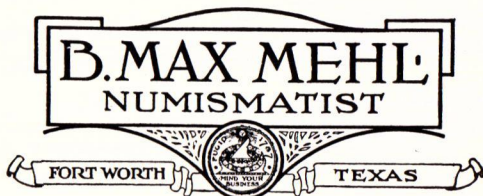
Do you blame me if I am proud of this achievement?

(In the past several months I have secured the Comstock, Stoddard and now the famous Bauer Collection. Approximately \$100,000.00 of remarkable numismatic material.)

If you wonder why I get all these wonderful collections I might tell you it's because of the same reason that thousands of other collectors buy and sell to me their coins. The same "reason" has prevailed now for more than thirty-three years. Just plain FAIR dealings with buyers and sellers and, of course, ample financial responsibility to guarantee that your transaction with me is and will always be without jeopardy of loss to you.

Suppose you write me.

I'll be glad if you will and I'll do my darndest to make you glad, too.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in America.

Established 30 Years. Capital \$250,000.00.

Collections purchased for cash up to any value or sold at Auction on liberal terms and cash advanced without interest.

FRANKFORT BANK MAINE

Land was the principal security of the Colonists, so that they naturally made it the basis of their currency.

On June 15th, 1799, the General Court of Massachusetts chartered the Portland Bank, of Portland, Maine, which was the first Bank to do a banking business in the district of Maine. In 1800 the population of Maine was approximately 152,000. Maine became a separate State in 1820.

There were thirty banks in the State in 1834, with a combined capital of \$2,931,000.

In 1834-37, Frankfort was one of the leading ports on the Penobscot river, when Mr. B. Shaw, a merchant, established the private bank entitled THE FRANKFORT BANK. Pictures of square-rigged ships, old-time stage coaches, etc., appear on the notes, which were engraved and printed by The New England Bank Note Company.

FRANKFORT BANK NOTES (1836-37-38)

\$1.00 "Goddess of the Harvest and Square-rigged ship"	50c.
\$5.00 "Figure of Mercury. Square-rigged ship, etc."	50c.

Five Obsolete Bank Notes of five different States ..	\$1.00
Twenty Confederate Notes—some cancelled	1.00
Three Antique Checks (prior to 1800)	1.00
Ten Fine Civil War Tokens	1.00
One Colonial Bill	.25
Old Bank Note with Portrait of Washington	.25

D. C. WISMER

Numismatist

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

**Rare U. S.
Colonial, and Foreign Gold,
Silver and Copper Coins**

**Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern Coins and
Paper Money**

**Of All Kinds For Sale Privately and at
Public Auction Sale.**

Our 93rd Sale of over 1000 lots of fine and rare coins is being held November 3rd. Our 94th sale will be in December. Catalogs free.

Send us your collection or consignment when ready to sell, and get results. Terms reasonable. A-1 references.

M. H. BOLENDER

Orangeville, Illinois.

SELECTED

UNCIRCULATED AND BRILLIANT PROOF

UNITED STATES SMALL CENTS

			Unc. Proof	
Flying Eagle Copper Nickel				
1856	Unc. \$15.00	Proof		
1857	.75			
1858 Large Let- ters	1.00			
1858 Small Let- ters	1.00			
Indian Head Copper Nickel				
1859	.60	\$1.75		
1860	.60	1.75		
1861	.75	3.00		
1862	.25	1.50		
1863	.25	1.50		
1864	.25	1.75		
Indian Head Bronze				
1864	.35	1.75		
1864 With L on Ribbon	1.65	27.50		
1865	.55	1.25		
1866	.90	1.75		
1867	.75	1.75		
1868	.75	1.25		
1869	1.00	1.75		
1870	.75	1.00		
1871	1.50	3.00		
1872	2.25	3.00		
1873	.50	1.00		
1874	.50	.85		
1875	.50	.75		
1876			.85	1.25
1877			2.25	3.00
1878			.75	1.00
1879			.25	.65
1880			.15	.50
1881			.15	.65
1882			.15	.40
1883			.15	.40
1884			.15	.40
1885			.40	.60
1886			.15	.40
1887			.15	.40
1888			.15	.40
1889			.15	.40
1890			.15	.40
1891			.20	.40
1892			.20	.40
1893			.20	.40
1894			.20	.60
1895			.20	.40
1896			.25	.50
1897			.35	.75
1898			.45	.85
1899			.20	.50
1900			.20	.60
1901			.20	.50
1902			.20	.50
1903			.20	.50
1904			.15	.50
1905			.20	.50
1906			.20	.50
1907			.20	.75
1908			.20	.60
1908 S Mint			.50	....
1909			.35	2.25
1909 S Mint			.60	....

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from preceding page.)

LINCOLN HEAD SMALL CENTS

	Unc.	Proof		Unc.	Proof
1909 With V.D.B.	.15	5.00	1921	.25	....
1909 Plain	.15	1.50	1921 S	.65	....
1909 S, V. D. B. . .	.25	....	1922 D	.40	....
1909 S, Plain . . .	.25	....	1923	.30	....
1910	.25	1.25	1923 S	1.25	....
1910 S	.50	....	1924	.20	....
1911	.25	1.25	1924 S	1.25	....
1911 S	.35	....	1924 D	1.25	....
1911 D	.35	....	1925	.20	....
1912	.25	1.25	1925 S	.35	....
1912 S	.50	....	1925 D	.35	....
1912 D	.60	....	1926	.25	....
1913	.25	1.25	1926 S	1.00	....
1913 S	.80	....	1926 D	.35	....
1913 D	.80	....	1927	.20	....
1914	1.00	2.00	1927 S	.35	....
1914 S	1.75	....	1927 D	.35	....
1914 D	1.75	....	1928	.15	....
1915	.80	2.00	1928 S	.30	....
1915 S	.50	....	1928 D	.30	....
1915 D	.50	....	1929	.05	....
1916	.40	2.00	1929 S	.25	....
1916 S	.55	....	1929 D	.25	....
1916 D	.55	....	1930	.10	....
1917	.20	....	1930 S	.25	....
1917 S	.50	....	1930 D	.25	....
1917 D	.50	....	1931	.10	....
1918	.20	....	1931 S	.25	....
1918 S	.55	....	1931 D	.25	....
1918 D	.50	....	1932	.10	....
1919	.20	....	1932 S	.25	....
1919 S	1.00	....	1932 D	.25	....
1919 D	.50	....	1933	.10	....
1920	.20	....	1933 D	.25	....
1920 S	.50	....	1934 . . . . .	....	....
1920 D	.50	....	1934 D . . . . .	....	....

FOR SALE BY**F. C. C. BOYD****237 East 20th Street,****New York City.**

NICKELS

	Very Good	Fine	Unc.	Proof		Very Good	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1866	.25	.50	.75	..	1901	..	..	.35	.50
1867 Rays	.25	.50	1.00	..	1902	..	..	.35	.50
1867 No Rays	.20	.30	.50	..	1903	..	..	.35	.50
1868	.20	.30	.50	1.50	1904	..	..	.35	.50
1869	.20	.35	.60	1.25	1905	..	..	.35	.50
1870	..	.50	.75	..	1906	..	..	.35	.50
1871	..	1.25	2.75	..	1907	..	..	.50	.75
1872	..	.75	1.25	..	1908	..	..	.35	.50
1873	..	.50	1.00	..	1909	..	..	.50	.75
1874	..	..	.50	1.00	1910	..	..	.35	.50
1875	..	..	1.00	1.25	1911	..	..	.35	.75
1876	..	..	.50	1.25	1912	..	..	.35	.75
1877	..	..	..	8.50		Unc.			Unc.
1878	..	..	..	3.50	1912 S.	1.75	1920 S.	..	.75
1879	..	..	..	1.25	1912 D.	1.50	1920 D.	..	1.25
1880	..	..	..	1.00	1913	.25	1921	..	.40
1881	..	..	1.00	1.25	1913 S.	.65	1921 S.	..	.75
1882	..	..	..	1.25	1913 D.	1.50	1923	..	.50
1883	..	.15	.25	.50	1914	1.00	1923 S.	..	.75
1883 with Cents.	..	.35	.65	..	1914 D.	1.00	1924	..	.50
1884	..	.35	.75	..	1914 S.	1.00	1924 S.	..	.75
1885	..	.35	.75	..	1915	1.00	1924 D.	..	.65
1886	..	.35	.75	..	1915 S.	.65	1925	..	.35
1887	..	.35	.75	..	1915 D.	1.50	1925 S.	1.50	
1888	..	.35	.75	..	1916	.40	1925 D.	..	.65
1889	..	.35	.75	..	1916 S.	.65	1926	..	.35
1890	..	.50	.75	..	1916 D.	.65	1926 S.	..	.50
1891	..	.75	1.00	..	1917	.35	1926 D.	..	.50
1892	..	.50	.75	..	1917 S.	.65	1927	..	.35
1893	..	.50	.75	..	1917 D.	.65	1927 S.	..	.50
1894	..	.50	.75	..	1918	.60	1927 D.	..	.50
1895	..	.50	.75	..	1918 S.	.75	1928	..	.35
1896	..	.50	.75	..	1918 D.	.75	1928 S.	..	.35
1897	..	.50	.75	..	1919	.75	1928 D.	..	.35
1898	..	.35	.60	..	1919 S.	.75	1929	..	.20
1899	..	.35	.50	..	1919 D.	1.00	1929 S.	..	.35
1900	..	.35	.50	..	1920	.35	1929 D.	..	.35

HALF DIMES

1794 Very fine	\$15.00	1848 Uncirculated	1.50
1795 Slightest circulation, Mint	8.50	1849 Uncirculated	1.00
1796 About fine	8.50	1849 over 48, Uncirculated	1.50
1797 15 Stars, Very fine	12.00	1850 Uncirculated	1.00
1797 16 Stars, slightest circulation	15.00	1851 Uncirculated	.75
1800 Very good, \$5.00. Unc.	18.00	1852 Uncirculated	1.50
1801 Very fine	15.00	1853 Without Arrows, Unc.	3.75
1803 Fine	10.00	1853 Arrows, Uncirculated	.50
1805 Very good	20.00	1854 Uncirculated	.50
1829 Uncirculated	1.00	1855 Uncirculated	.50
1830 Uncirculated	1.00	1856 Uncirculated	.50
1831 Uncirculated	1.00	1857 Uncirculated	.50
1832 Uncirculated	1.00	1858 Uncirculated	.50
1833 Uncirculated	1.00	1859 Uncirculated	.50
1834 Uncirculated	1.00	1860 Uncirculated	.75
1835 Uncirculated	1.00	1861 Uncirculated	.75
1836 Uncirculated	1.00	1862 Uncirculated	.75
1837 Uncirculated	1.50	1863 Uncirculated, \$1.50. Proof	2.50
1838 Uncirculated	1.00	1864 Uncirculated, \$2.50. Proof	4.00
1839 Uncirculated	1.00	1865 Uncirculated, \$1.75. Proof	3.50
1839 O. Uncirculated	1.50	1866 Uncirculated, \$1.50. Proof	2.50
1840 Unc., without Drapery	1.00	1867 Uncirculated, \$1.50. Proof	2.50
1841 Uncirculated	1.00	1868 Uncirculated, \$1.00. Proof	2.00
1842 Uncirculated	1.00	1869 Uncirculated, \$1.00. Proof	2.00
1843 Uncirculated	1.25	1870 Uncirculated, \$1.00. Proof	2.00
1844 Uncirculated	1.50	1871 Uncirculated, \$.50. Proof	1.00
1845 Uncirculated	1.25	1872 Uncirculated, \$.75. Proof	1.50
1846 Fine, \$7.50. Uncirculated	20.00	1873 Uncirculated, \$.75. Proof	2.75
1847 Uncirculated	1.50		

All Coins Are Postage and Insurance or Registration Extra.

WM. RABIN

905 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED STATES GOLD

GOLD DOLLARS

1849	Unc. Open wreath	\$3.50	1879	Ex. fine	5.50
1849	Ex. fine	2.50	1879	"S" Fine	5.50
1849	"O" Very fine	3.00	1880	Very fine	7.00
1850	Very fine	3.00	1883	Proof, not brilliant	10.00
1851	Uncirculated	2.75	1884	Proof, not brilliant	12.00
1851	"C" Ex. fine	4.50	1887	Ex. fine	6.00
1851	"C" Very fine	4.00	1888	Ex. fine	5.50
1852	Unc.	3.00	1889	Ex. fine	6.00
1852	"O" Very fine	3.00	1890	Ex. fine	6.00
1853	Uncirculated	2.75	1893	Unc., \$6.00. Ex. fine	5.00
1853	"O" Fine, scratched	2.50	1896	Ex. fine	5.50
1854	Ex. fine, \$2.75. Very fine.	2.50	1897	Unc.	5.25
1854	Unc. large size	2.75	1898	Proof, \$7.00. Ex. fine	5.25
1855	Ex. fine	2.75	1899	Unc., \$5.50. Ex. fine	5.00
1855	Very fine	2.50	1900	Proof, \$6.75. Ex. fine	5.25
1855	"O" Fine	4.50	1901	Proof, \$6.75. Ex. fine	5.00
1856	Ex. fine, italic 5	2.50	1902	Proof, \$6.75. Abt. Unc.	5.00
1856	Ex. fine, straight 5	3.00	1903	Proof, \$6.75. Ex. fine	5.00
1856	"S" Fine	4.50	1904	Proof, \$6.75. Abt. Unc.	5.00
1857	Unc., \$3.00. Ex. fine	2.50	1905	Proof, \$6.75. Ex. fine	5.00
1858	Ex. fine, \$4.00. Very fine.	3.00	1906	Proof, \$6.75. Unc.	5.00
1859	Fine, light dent	2.25	1907	Unc., \$5.25. Ex. fine	5.00
1860	"S" Very fine	8.50			
1861	Ex. fine, \$2.75. Very fine.	2.50			
1862	Unc., \$3.00. Ex. fine	2.50			
1874	Unc., \$2.75. Ex. fine	2.50			
1876	Proof, \$7.00. Unc.	6.00			
1884	Unc.	4.50			
1885	Unc., \$4.00. Ex. fine	3.50			
1886	Ex. fine	3.50			
1887	Unc., \$4.00. Ex. fine	3.50			
1888	Unc., \$3.50. Ex. fine	3.00			
1889	Unc., \$3.75. Ex. fine	3.25			
1903	Jefferson, Unc.	4.75			
1915	Panama-Pacific, Unc.	3.75			
1916	McKinley, Unc.	3.00			
1917	McKinley, Unc.	3.50			
1922	Grant, Unc.	3.50			
1922	Grant, Unc., with star	4.00			

QUARTER EAGLES.

1836	Very fine, \$6.50. Fine	6.00	1854	Proof	55.00
1838	Very fine	6.00	1854	Ex. fine	6.50
1843	Very fine	6.00	1854	"O" Very fine	7.00
1843	"O" Very fine	6.00	1855	Very fine	6.00
1847	Fine	6.00	1856	"S" Very fine	7.50
1847	"O" Fine	5.50	1858	Ex. fine	10.00
1850	Fine	5.00	1859	Ex. fine, \$7.50. Very fine.	7.00
1850	"C" Fine	7.00	1860	Very fine	7.00
1851	"O" Abt. fine	5.00	1860	"S" Good	6.50
1852	Ex. fine	5.00	1861	Fine	7.00
1853	Ex. fine	5.00	1863	Fine, 2 minute nicks on edge	7.50
1854	Very fine	5.50	1866	Ex. fine	7.50
1856	Fine	5.00	1868	Abt. Unc., Proof surface	10.00
1859	Very fine	6.00	1868	Ex. fine, \$7.50. Very fine.	7.00
1861	Unc.	5.00	1869	Very fine	7.50
1868	"S" Very good	5.00	1870	Ex. fine, \$8.50. V. Fine, \$7.50. Fine	7.00
1869	"S" Very good	5.50	1871	Ex. fine, \$8.50. Fine	7.50
1871	"S" Very good	5.50	1872	Very fine	8.00
1873	Ex. fine	5.00	1874	Proof, light scratches	8.50
1875	"S" Ex. fine	8.00	1874	Unc., \$7.00. Ex. fine	6.50
1877	"S" Ex. fine	5.50	1878	Unc.	6.75
1878	Very fine	5.00	1879	Unc., \$8.50. Very good	7.00
1878	"S" Ex. fine	5.00	1882	Very fine	7.50
			1887	Abt. Unc., \$8.00. V. fine.	7.50
			1888	Abt. Unc.	7.50

HALF EAGLES

1806	Very good	13.50
1834	Very fine	9.50
1836	Fine	9.00
1849	"C." Abt. fine	12.50
1861	"C." Good	11.00
1890	"C.C." Ex. fine	12.50
1891	"C.C." Very fine	10.50
1893	"C.C." Very fine	15.00
1907	Eagle, Unc., Wire edge	20.00
1907	Eagle, Unc., with Periods.	27.50
2 Ticals. Gold Siam Bullet Money, Unc.		6.50
1796	Quarter Doll. Proof surf.	50.00

TERMS: Cash with Order.

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AUCTION SALE

COINS AND PAPER MONEY

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Sold without reserve. All bids by mail. Coins and Bills genuine, as represented. Please bid by the piece unless stated to bid for the LOT or SET. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Coins sent C. O. D. to highest bidder after sale. No commission charged you on your bids. Postage and Insurance extra.

- No.1. Very unique Jewelry Set, comprising 1863 Queen Victoria Gold $\frac{1}{2}$ Sov., with pendant, also safety chain pin, a brooch, also TWO U. S. Gold Dollars, 1853, small size, with pendants attached as ear drops. Coins Unc., wonderful workmanship. Make a nice Christmas gift, beautiful set, and old as well as ODD. Bid for the Set.
- No.2. 1929 VATICAN SET, nine pieces, including the 100 Lire Gold piece, Pope Pius XI, Mint Set, Unc. and in plush case as imported. Retail now around \$25. Bid for Set.
- No.3. IRISH Free State Set of 1928. In cardboard box as imported, eight pieces, five silver and three copper, first issue, and Proofs. Bid for the Set. Retail now around \$10.
- No.4. One set first issue Fractional or Postal Currency of the U. S. 5c. and 25c. Jefferson, Brown paper, 10c. and 50c. Washington, Green paper. About Unc. Crisp. Bid for the Set of four pcs. as one LOT.

GOLD PIECES.

- No.5. U. S. \$10 Gold, 1800. Bust to R., 5 stars facing. Rev. Eagle, etc. Retail at \$40. The one in our first sale brought \$23.60. Ex. Fine and Rare. 1 Pc.
- No.6. \$1 Gold, North Carolina, 1831-42, Bechtler, 28 G. The N is reversed. Scarce. 1 Pc.
- No.7. 1918 Mexico \$20 Gold pc. Rare Issue, has Aztec Calendar. 15 Gr. pure gold. Rev. Eagle, inscription, ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS. A real gem. One in our last sale brought \$19.15. This one offered has lettered edge. 1 Pc. (Rate 90c. on \$1 Mexican gold.)
- No.8. 1854 Pius IX. Vatican One Gold Scudo or \$1. Bust of Pope. Rev. Wreath and Date. Very Fine. 1 Pc.
- No.9. 1804 Gold pc. CHARLES IV, Spain. 2 Pistole. American value \$4.25. Shows signs of wear, otherwise fine. A rare piece about size of dime. 1 Pc.
- No.10. 1882. Two-dollar gold piece of NEWFOUNDLAND, Queen Victoria reign. Has ring on for charm. Not bid on last sale. V. G.
- No.11. 1863 Isabella II, Spain, Gold Dollar or Peseta, for Philippine Isl. Bust of Queen, Rev. Coat of Arms. Ext. Fine. 1 Pc.
- No.12. 1853 California Gold Dol. Oct. Liberty Head. Rev. circle chain, date, etc. V. G. 1 Pc. Genuine.
- No.13. 1854 Calif. Gold 50c. Oct. Liberty head. Rev. wreath, date, value. Ext. Fine. 1 Pc. Genuine.
- No.14. 1876 Calif. Gold 50c. Rd. Indian head. Rev. large wreath and value. Ext. Fine. 1 Pc. Genuine.
- No.15. 1854 Calif. Gold 25c. Oct. Liberty head. Rev. wreath with date in center. Ext. Fine to Unc. 1 Pc. Genuine.
- No.16. 1905 Mexico \$5 Gold pc., bordered with filigree gold work, Mexican, made as a brooch. Coin can be removed and is extra fine. Nice piece. BID FOR PC.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVES.

- No.17. 1892 and '93 Columbian \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1893 Isabella U. S. Quarter. 3 Pcs. Bid for Set. Fine.
- No.18. 1926 Oregon Trail, S. & P. Mint. 2 Pcs. V. Fine.
- No.19. 1925 Fort Vancouver \$ $\frac{1}{2}$. Rare. Auction records to \$8. 1 Pc. Unc.
- No.20. 1925 Calif. Diamond Jubilee and 1934 Maryland. 2 Pcs. Unc.
- No.21. 1922 Grant, no star, and Maryland, 1934. 2 Pcs. Unc.
- No.22. 1925 Lexington-Concord and 1926 Washington-Coolidge. 2 Pcs. V. Fine.
- No.23. 1925 Stone Mt., 1920 Pilgrim, 1923 Monroe Doctrine. 3 Pcs. V. Fine.
- No.24. 1926 Washington-Coolidge, 1893 Columbian, 1925 St. Mountain. 3 Pcs. V. Fine.
- No.25. 1893 Columbian and 1923 Monroe Doctrine. 2 Pcs. Fine.
- No.26. 1900 Washington-Lafayette Dollar. Fine. 1 Pc.
- No.27. 1893 Isabella U. S. Quarter. Unc. 1 Pc.
- No.28. 1932 U. S. Washington Bi-Cent. Quarters, S and P Mint. 2 Pcs.

MISCELLANEOUS U. S. SILVER AND COPPER COINS.

- No.29. 1795 U. S. Dollar. Fillet head, 7 stars facing, few light scratches on same, otherwise very good. Rare.
- No.30. 1795 U. S. 50c., three leaves below eagle's wing and three berries. The rare one. V. Fine.
- No.31. 1811 U. S. Half Dol. Bust to L., 7 stars facing, ALF on edge. Rare. Ext. fine. One in last sale brought \$2.55.

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from preceding page.)

- No.32. 1811 U. S. Dime, Liberty head. Bust to L., 7 stars facing. Very rare date. Ext. Fine.
- No.33. 1803, 1806, 1832. U. S. Half Cents. Fine. 3 Pcs.
- No.34. 1933 U. S. Half Dollar. S. Mint. Unc.
- No.35. 1832-33 and 1835 U. S. Half Dollars. V. Fine. 3 Pcs
- No.36. 1828 U. S. 50c., Curl Base 2. Unc. One in last sale brought \$2.05. This is Unc.
- No.37. 1834-35-36. U. S. Half Dollars. V. Fine. 3 Pcs.
- No.38. 1834 and 1837 U. S. Half Dollars. Very Fine. 2 Pcs.
- No.39. 1846 Liberty Seated U. S. Half Dollar. O Mint. Tall date. V. Fine. 1 Pc.
- No.40. 1853 U. S. Silver Three Cent Piece. Scarce date. About Unc.
- No.41. 1882 U. S. Silver Dollar, CC Mint. Brilliant, Unc. Scarce.
- No.42. 1921 U. S. Peace Dollar. Unc.
- No.43. 1922 U. S. Peace Dollar. Unc.
- No.44. 1923 U. S. Peace Dollar. Brilliant, "Frosty." Unc.
- No.45. 1928 U. S. Peace Dollar, P Mint. Struck for Cornerstone purposes Only. Rare. Unc.
- No.46. 1922 U. S. Peace Dollar. Cracked Die, crack through I to forehead. Rev., half way through tail feathers. A gem. Unc.
- No.47. 1831-33-38 U. S. Quarters. Two have light scratches, otherwise Fine. 3 Pcs.
- No.48. 1875 U. S. 20c., S. Mint, fine. 1928 U. S. 25c., Unc. 1856 U. S. 25c., V. Good. 3 Pcs.
- No.49. 1877 U. S. Trade Dollar, 900 Fine. Exceptionally good. 1 Pc.
- No.50. 1822-53-54-58 U. S. Silver 3-cent pieces. Very Good. 4 Pcs.
- No.51. 1822 U. S. Half Dollar, Pattern Piece, Struck in Copper. A Rare One. Fine.
- No.52. 1806-18-19-25 U. S. Quarters, fine to very fine and Rare. 4 Pcs.
- No.53. 1883, King Kalakaua I, \$1, Half Dollar, 25 Cents, Silver. Getting Scarce. Hawaii. Now Under U. S. Government. About Unc. 3 Pcs.
- No.54. INDIAN HEAD Pennies, early and late dates, duplicates. All Fine. 100 Pcs.

PROOF U. S. PIECES, ETC.

- No.55. 1904 U. S. Half Dollar. Brilliant Proof.
- No.56. 1881 U. S. Nickel Three-Cent Piece. Brilliant Proof.
- No.57. 1879 U. S. Trade Dollar. Purplish Proof.
- No.58. 1891 U. S. Ten-Cent Pc., Liberty Seated, P Mint. Proof.
- No.59. 1887 U. S. Ten-Cent Pc., S Mint. Proof.
- No.60. 1929 Lincoln Cents. Bright Red. Unc. 8 Pcs.
- No.61. 1866 K. K. K. Silver Medal, ½-dollar size, fully inscribed. Now rare. Ext. Fine.

FOREIGN SILVER AND COPPER COINS.

- No.62. Old Chinese Razor or Knife Money, 600 B. C. Rare. Very Fine. 1 Pc.
- No.63. Old Pahang Pewter Hat Money. Very Old and Odd. Rare. 1 Pc.
- No.64. Old Malay Straits Brass Boat Money. Curious. Very Rare. Very Fine. 1 Pc.
- No.65. 1797 George III, England, One and Two Pence, Copper, weight 1 and 2 oz. 2 Pcs.
- No.66. 1788 Barbadoes Copper Penny. Crowned head. Rev. Pineapple. Very Scarce. Very Fine.
- No.67. 1866 Emperor Maximilian, Mexico. 1 Peso and Half Peso, Silver. Executed by firing squad. Scarce pieces. Very Fine. 2 Pcs.
- No.68. 1883 Queen Victoria, England, Half Crown, Silver. Very Fine.
- No.69. Republic China. Commemorative, Dollar size. Chinese General, 6 Chinese characters. Rev. wreath, value and characters. About Unc. Silver. 1 Pc.
- No.70. Same as above, Silver, but Uncirculated.
- No.71. \$1 China, commemorative of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Birth of the Republic of China. Silver. Very Fine. 1 Pc.
- No.72. Louis Philippe I, 5 Francs, Silver. Very Good. Date 1843. 1 Pc.
- No.73. 1875 Republic Chile, 1 Peso, silver, and 1897 Alfonso XIII, Spain, 1 Peso Silver, for Philippine Isl. Both Very Good. 2 Pcs.
- No.74. 1921 COMMEMORATIVE \$2 Silver Pc. of Mexico, 24 Gr. pure Plata. Very Fine.
- No.75. 1926 Mexico, 1 Peso, Silver, small size, the scarce issue. Unc.
- No.76. 1886 Mexico, 8 Reals, Silver. Very Large. Extra Fine.
- No.77. 1804 Bank of England Dollar, Silver, also known as 5 Shillings. V. Fine.
- No.78. 1929 Lundy Island, Half and One Puffin, Rev. Martin Coles Harman. Unc. 2 Pcs.
- No.79. 1762 Mexico under Spain, 1 Real, Silver, size ½ dime. Scarce. V. Good.
- No.80. 1888 Mexico, 8 Reals, Silver, Large Eagle, Rev. Cap and Rays. Ext. Fine.
- No.81. Before 1780 Old Spanish Silver Cob Money, passed current in Mexico and South America, irregular in shape. V. Scarce. Fine.
- No.82. 1774 Carolus III, Spain, Silver 8 Reals, or Piece-of-Eight. Scarce. Numerous Counterstamps on both sides. Very Good.
- No.83. 1792 Carolus IV, Spain, Silver 8 Reals. Scarce. Fine.
- No.84. 1904 Mexico, Silver Peso. 1883 Hawaii 25c. silver. 1904 Philippine Isl. 50c. All very fine. 3 Pcs.
- No.85. 1693 Germany. (NUREMBERG) MAX: EM: H: I: B: C: Rev. MINZ LAND. 30 Ducat. Silver. Rare.
- No.86. Two 5c. Light Blue Confederate Postage Stamps, Cancelled on addressed Envelope, to left, Cancellation, Marietta, Ga., Sept. 13. Civil War Period. Excellent Specimen. See Scott Catalogue for price on this ONE. 1 Pc. Very Rare.

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from preceding page.)

ROMAN SILVER PENNY OR DENARIUS.

- No.87. Marcia Otacilia. Silver Penny. Extra Fine. 2 Pieces, Rev. diff. 2 Pcs.
- No.88. Gordianus Pius, 222 to 244 A. D. Silver Penny. Fine. 1 Pc.
- No.89. Same as above described. 1 Pc.
- No.90. Phillip I, 204 to 249 A. D. 2 Pcs. Rev. Different. Silver. 2 Pcs.
- No.91. Phillip I, 204 to 249, date killed. 2 Pcs. Rev. Different. Silver. 2 Pcs.
- No.92. Trebonianus Gallus, 208 to 254 A. D. Silver Penny. 1 Pc.
- No.93. Same ruler as above, Silver, but 2 Different Reverses. 2 Pcs.

U. S. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, ETC.

- No.94. Currency 5c., 10c., 25c. Washington. Bronze Frame on Face. Rev. Colors, Brown, Green and Purple backs. Fine. 3 Pcs.
- No.95. Five-Cent CLARK, green back, signature Colby and Spinner. Unc.
- No.96. 25c. Fessenden, 25c. Walker and 25c. Washington. Fine. 3 Pcs.
- No.97. 3c. Washington, both Light and Dark Curtain. Fine. 2 Pcs.
- No.98. 10c. Liberty, Red Seal, signed Allison and Spinner, and 15c. Columbia, Red Seal. V. G. 2 Pcs.
- No.99. 10c. Washington and 10c. Meredith. Signed. Unc. 2 Pcs.
- No.100. Fifty cents LINCOLN, and Fifty Cents CRAWFORD. V. G. 2 Pcs.
- No.101. 1896 \$1, Liberty Instructing Youth. Rev., George and Martha Washington. Signs of usage, otherwise fair.
- No.102. 1899 One Dollar Currency, Eagle, Photos, Lincoln and Grant. 1923 U. S. \$1 Currency, Washington, Woods and White. Both pcs. very fair. 2 Pcs.
- No.103. 1899 Two Dollars, Currency, Silver Certificate, Washington. V. G. 1 Pc. U. S. the very large bill.
- No.104. 1917 U. S. Two Dollar Currency, "Jefferson." Red Seal. Teehee and Burke. Crisp. Unc.
- No.105. 1896 Five Dollar Bill. Bruce and Roberts. Small Red Seal to R. AMERICA, Center. Rev. Photos. Grant and Sheridan. No. 18819502. About Unc. RARE.
- No.106. Confederate Currency, 50c., \$5, \$10, \$20, and Mexico Currency, \$1, Blue Paper, \$10, Golden Paper. All Unc. 6 Pcs.
- No.107. 1900 Canadian Currency, 25 Cts. "Boville." Legal Tender. Very Good.
- No.108. 1933 Emergency Scrip. 25 cts. of Allen County, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Rev. 52 Spaces for Postage stamps, 1/2c. variety. No stamps. No. C 163. Void. Unc.

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Macedon: Philip II. B. C. 359-336. Quarter-stater. Head of Hercules. Rx., club and bow. Fine\$9.00
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ROME: Augustus. B. C. 43-14. Aureus. Head to right. Rx., Caius Caesar riding. Fine\$15.00
Tiberius. B. C. 10-A. D. 37. Aureus. Head to right. Rx., Livia seated. V. Good\$12.50
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George III. 1803. Half-guinea. Ext. fine\$5.50

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EMPIRE. Napoleon III. 1866. 5 francs. Fine\$2.00
GERMANY: Medallion 20 ducats, of Brunswick-Luneburg. Electress Sophia. 1684. Grand-daughter of Jas. I. Stuart, of England. Hence Sophia, was cause of ascension of House of Hanover to British throne after Anne. Very fine\$175.00
(Hamburg) Portugaloesser of 10 ducats. Commemorative of Union of Banks of Amsterdam, Venice, Hamburg, and Nuremberg. 1689. Brill. Proof\$90.00
ITALY: (Florence) 1 ducat. Standing figure of St. John the Baptist. Rx., lily of Florence. V. Fine\$5.00
(Genoa) (Republic) 96 lire. 1796. Madonna and Child. Rx., crowned shield, flanked by two winged lions. Ext. fine\$47.50
MUSSOLINI Medal. By Mistrutti. Bust of Mussolini facing left. Rx., Hercules holding Fascist symbol. Motto: Italian. Vehit. Fortuna. Que. Suam. (About size of U. S. \$5.) Coin gold. Ext. fine\$20.00
JAPAN: Obang. 1832. Issued as rewards from Imperial ruler, who autographed it in India ink. Rx., Imperial coat of arms. Ex. F. \$110.00
POLAND: Sigismund III. 1613. 10 ducats. Of Dantzig. Head of Sigismund. Rx., shield of Dantzig flanked by two lions. (On top of coin very small hole, so skillfully plugged as to be scarcely perceptible). Ext. Fine\$125.00
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RUSSIA: Peter II. 1727. 2 rubles. St. Andrew type. Ext. fine\$25.00
Elizabeth. 1756. 2 rubles. Bust of Elizabeth, with coronet. Rx., double headed eagle. Very fine. Small dent below eagle on reverse. \$10.00
Peter III. 1762. Half-Imperial (5 rubles). Bust of Peter in armor. Rx., four shield in form of cross. Ext. Fine. Very Rare\$45.00
Catherine II. 1776. Half-Imperial (5 rubles). Bust type. Rx., shields in cross form. Very fine\$15.00
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(Numerous other rare varieties on hand)

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Important Elder Sales

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Dates Friday and Saturday, 16th and 17th.

Important Collection of Mrs. F. P. Reeve, Executor for her husband's Estate:

Colonial and American Coins.
 Fine and Rare Aureii of Rome. Byzantine and Mediaeval Gold coins.
 Naked Bust Cent of George Washington, 1792.
 Autographs, Relics, Curios, Stamps, Gems.
 Rare Maryland Silver Coins, Annapolis Shillings, 2 varieties.
 James Monroe Indian Peace Medal.
 Uncirculated U. S. Half Cents of 1793.
 Octagonal Fifty Dollar Slug, 1851, with date on edge.
 Five Guinea Gold of Charles II, William III, William and Mary, Anne, George I, Five Sovereigns of George IV, Victoria, etc.
 Two Bohemian and Austrian Two Ducat Gold Coins, one 5 Ducats.
 Rare Private Gold of the Mormons, Clark, Gruber & Company, Clark & Company, Moffat & Co., Bechtlers, etc., including Copper Patterns.
 Rare Anglo-Saxon Pennies, including Vigmund, Eadred, Harthacnut, William I, Stephen, etc. Gold Staters of Alexander III, Philip II, Quarter Staters gold, etc. Rare Gold Coins of Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Popes, Maria Luisa, Napoleon I.
 Proof U. S. Dime of 1822 (Unique).
 Ancient Persian Daric.
 Patterns, Half Dollar, 1838; U. S. Dollar, 1865, with motto, in silver.
 Pattern Octarinos of England, etc.
 Rare Portuguese Gold, including Portugalozzer of John III, etc., etc. Two Days.

THE DECEMBER SALE.

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RARE COLLECTIONS INCLUDING Fourteen Five Guinea and Five Pound Pieces. Over 850 Gold Coins included, from 75 countries of the world. Gold Broad Sovereign of Elizabeth. Pattern Five Sovereigns of Victoria; Two Varieties of Fifty Dollar Gold Coins; Austrian Ten Ducat Coins dated 1642 and 1652, Five Ducats of 1643. Guineas and divisions of early English Reigns. Abyssinian 20 Francs in gold. Four Dollar Gold Proof piece, 1879. Many fine and rare Gold Dollars, \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 gold, including Mint Marks. Rare Private Gold Coins. Rare English and French gold, including old issues. Austrian Five Ducats of 1627. Rare early U. S. Dollars, Half Dollars. Gobrecht Dollars, 1836; a collection worth over \$10,000.

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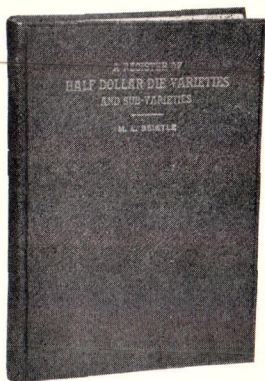
A limited edition of a new book on the Civil War Tokens will be issued after November 15th if enough subscriptions are received by that time. It will describe the dies and their combinations, arranged in thirty-five series, numbered and named and divided and sub-divided for easy finding. A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to November 15th. **Price \$10.00.** New dies are numbered from No. 348 and descriptions are given Herich's numbers before the descriptions and to left of three vertical lines giving the number of combination and of the two dies of the combination. No wholesale price.

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